FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

JN151817 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1800 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, presided over an extended meeting of the Palestinian military council at noon today.

Discussions involved the situation in southern Lebanon, particularly the recent intensive Zionist shelling in the area. Brother Abu 'Ammar gave his instructions in this regard and the council took certain appropriate measures to face all possibilities and developments.

'ARAFAT MESSAGE CONVEYED TO IRANIAN MUJAHIDIN LEADER

JN160747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 16 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, director of the PLO office in Tehran, has met with (Mesoud Rajavi), leader of the Iranian people's Mujahidin organization, and conveyed to him a message from the brother commander in chief in reply to a message sent to brother Abu 'Ammar by (Rajavi) following the latter's release from Iran's jails.

PLO MESSAGE TO PDRY LEADER CONDEMNS U.S. MIDEAST MOVES

LD152126 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received a message from his brother, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, dealing with the latest developments in the Arab region in light of the visit to Egypt and the Zionist entity by U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

'Arafat condemned U.S. imperialism's plan to impose agreements of slavery on the peoples of the Arab nation. He also denounced the movement of U.S. naval units toward the Arabian Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula, which was aimed at using force against the Arab nation and depriving the people of Palestine of their legitimate national rights.

In his message, 'Arafat stressed that the Arab nation would steadfastly fight the stratagem of the treacherous Camp David accords. He said the struggle of the Palestinian people against these accords, against dubious schemes for self-government and against the results of Carter's latest visit, would receive the support of the Arab nation and all the forces of progress and liberation in the world. In his message, 'Arafat voiced his appreciation of Democratic Yemen's support and solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for their right to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny and set up an independent state led by the PLO.

DFLP CALLS FOR ACTIONS AGAINST EGYPT, U.S.

LD152250 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

["Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine To Hit American Interests in the Area"--JANA headline]

[Text] Beirut, March 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine called for the implementation of the resolutions of Baghdad summit on boycotting the regime of the defeated Egyptian president.

It also called upon the Arab countries to hold an emergency summit to nationalize American monopolies and interests in the Arab world and to stop the oil flow to American markets.

This was announced in a statement by the spokesman of the political bureau of the democratic front, in which he also called upon the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to hold an emergency meeting to take all necessary measures capable of countering the conspiracy against the Arab nation.

POPULAR SECTORS IN WEST BANK SCORE U.S. MOVES

JN141813 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 14 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Popular sectors in the occupied land have issued an important political statement on the occasion of Carter's visit to the area. The statement condemned the visit and stressed that the visit is an attempt to form a U.S.-Zionist alliance against our Palestinian people. The statement said: What sort of peace is President Carter calling for at a time when our Palestinian people are repressed, their land is usurped every day and their holy places are profaned everywhere, their (?houses) are detonated, their culture [words indistinct] and their freedom is restricted?

In their statement, the popular Palestinian sectors stressed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, both inside and outside.

They also stressed that the Palestine question is the crux of the conflict in the area. The statement said that there will be no peace without a just and comprehensive solution to the question that is satisfactory to the Palestinians.

## KUWAIT

### PAPERS CALL FOR RECONSIDERATION OF U.S. RELATIONSHIP

JN160935 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 16 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 16 March--The commentaries in today's Kuwaiti papers deal with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the call for the implementation of the Baghdad summit conference resolutions:

AL-WATAN says: The Baghdad summit conference resolutions are not enough. The paper asks: What is the use of suspending aid to Egypt so long as Carter has pledged to give it billions of dollars? The question we should ask ourselves is: Where does Carter get all this money? Does he get it from the U.S. people's sweat? The paper answers its question by saying: This money undoubtedly comes from our Arab investments and from the revenues of Arab oil which go to serve Zionism.

AL-WATAN calls for a reconsideration of the Arab-U.S. relationship which has provided aid to the enemy. The paper adds: We should not punish the Egyptian regime economically and let the enemy and his big ally, the United States, go unpunished.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM says: The Egyptian people are silent because they have been presented with distorted facts. As for the army, it is faithful to the issues of the masses despite the fact that in this age nothing is simpler than buying armies.

On U.S. policy, the paper says: The United States has never loved anybody except itself. It has never risen to defend anything but its own interests. If the United States believes that this "deal of the century" will guarantee the flow of Arab oil, we should prove otherwise. We should stress to the United States that a thousand and one deals cannot succeed if they are not based on the concepts of right, justice and genuine peace.

## OMAN

### SULTAN RECEIVES LETTER FROM U.S. PRESIDENT CARTER

JN151856 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1835 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 15 March--Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The letter was delivered by the U.S. ambassador in Muscat when he met the sultan today. In reporting this, Muscat radio did not give any details on the contents of the letter.

## YEMEN--PDRY

### JOINT YEMENI COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE TROOP WITHDRAWAL FORMED

JN151405 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 15 March--Today Aden and San'a' announced the formation of a joint military committee comprising both parts of Yemen. The committee will meet later today. The PDRY side is headed by Lt Col Abu Bakr Husaynun, chief of the general staff. The delegation includes the naval forces commander and a number of military officers. The YAR side is headed by Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shaybah, chief of the general staff, and includes Lt Col Husayn ad-Dafa'i, chief of operations; Air Major Muhammad Dayfallah, commander of the air force; and a number of military officers.

The committee will hold its meeting under the supervision of the Arab committee in charge of military supervision between the two parts of Yemen, established by the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting in Kuwait and consisting of military representatives from Iraq, Syria, Palestine, the UAE, Algeria and Kuwait.

The committee will supervise the withdrawal of the two Yemens' forces to positions they occupied before the armed struggle and the normalization of the situation between the two Yemens.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SAN'A'

JN160820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 16 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 16 March--A PDRY military delegation led by Lt Col Salih Abu Bakr Husaymin, chief of the general staff, left for San'a' this morning. The delegation is accompanied by Maj Gen Ibrahim Mahmud Yunis, chairman of the Arab military supervision committee for the two parts of Yemen, and several committee members.

The PDRY military delegation will hold talks in San'a' with a YAR military delegation led by Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shaybah, chief of the general staff. The aim of the talks is to coordinate the withdrawal of the forces of the two Yemens to their original positions and to restore the situation between the two parts of Yemen to normal.

The meeting comes as a result of the intensive efforts made by the followup committee stemming from the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers to restore the situation to normal between the two parts of Yemen. These meetings will be held periodically between the two sides.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET, CUBAN AMBASSADORS

JN151455 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 15 March--Today, PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received the Soviet ambassador in Aden. The two sides discussed the development of bilateral relations, particularly cooperation in the sphere of fisheries.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad also received the Cuban ambassador in Aden today. They discussed bilateral relations and means of developing them, particularly in the fishing industry.

YSP OFFICIAL MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR

LD141744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, discussed with the GDR ambassador in Aden, when receiving him yesterday morning, current developments in the area and the efforts being made by the freedom and peace-loving forces to preserve the area from the atmospheres of tension which the imperialist and reactionary forces are trying to incite.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad also discussed with the GDR ambassador ways of strengthening and developing relations between the YSP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad expressed our party's and people's appreciation to the SED and the friendly people of Democratic Germany for the solidarity assistance they are giving our country. It is worth mentioning that another consignment of solidarity assistance, given by the solidarity committee in Democratic Germany to our country, arrived in Aden yesterday as a gift from the friendly democratic German people.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH PARDONS POLITICAL SUSPECTS

JN151246 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih this morning issued a decree pardoning all those who were involved in activities against the state.

Thus our president and his sincere nationalist leadership have demonstrated their strong desire to enable all those people to rejoin their fellow citizens in building our happy Yemen by actively participating in the development programs which are considered the pillar of our domestic and foreign policy.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SAUDI AMBASSADOR IN SAN'A'

JN151252 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At 1030 today, Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office Tirad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador in San'a'.

President Salih and the Saudi ambassador reviewed the strong relations between the two countries and discussed the appropriate means to further consolidate these relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SOMALI, U.S. AMBASSADORS

JN151315 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Today foreign minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj received the Somali ambassador in San'a', with whom he discussed preparations for the Arab League Council regular session due to open in Mogadishu on 24 March. Foreign Minister al-Asnaj then received the U.S. ambassador and discussed bilateral relations.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT MAKES STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN

NC152015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] In a statement to newsmen following his meeting with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib today, President Anwar as-Sadat said: We are greatly indebted to U.S. President Jimmy Carter for achieving peace in the Middle East. He said: It is natural for the main ceremony for signing the peace agreement to be in the U.S. capital, particularly in view of the great effort exerted by President Carter to the surmount the obstacles.

President as-Sadat expressed hope that the agreement will be signed soon. He added that once the Knesset approves the draft agreement, President Carter will send out invitations for signing the agreement. He expressed hope that there will be no outstanding problems blocking the peace agreement. He said he can say that we have achieved peace.

CABINET APPROVES PEACE AGREEMENT; KHALIL COMMENTS

NC151109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 March--The Egyptian Cabinet held a special session today under Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to discuss the draft peace agreement between Egypt and Israel and the results of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to the two countries. Maps showing the stages of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai were attached to a board in the conference hall.

Dr Mustafa Khalil earlier held a 1-hour meeting with Planning Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Razza 'Abd al-Majid, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih, Finance Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir. The discussions at this meeting dealt with Egypt's economic requirements, which the Egyptian side will present to the U.S. economic delegation which will visit Egypt during the next few days.

After the meeting Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the Cabinet approved the draft peace treaty between Egypt and Israel after it had discussed the explanatory notes to the articles and the exchanged letters concerning Gaza and the West Bank.

Answering a question on reports published today that the Cabinet would discuss Egypt's economic and defense needs, Dr Khalil said that the Cabinet only discussed the peace treaty, the note interpreting its articles and the letter pertaining to Gaza and the West Bank, as well as related matters. The prime minister added that there is no such thing as economic needs but the U.S. deputy secretary of state will arrive in Cairo tomorrow for talks with the Egyptian ministerial group to define the areas of future cooperation that will be established between Egypt and the United States, Western Europe, and Japan.

The following is a transcript of the press conference which Prime Minister Khalil held following the Cabinet meeting today. He opened the press conference by saying: We held a meeting of the Cabinet which lasted almost 5 hours. We discussed, as you know, the treaty, the explanatory notes to it and the exchanged letters pertaining to the linkage issue. The Cabinet approved the treaty, the explanatory notes to it and the appendices pertaining to the linkage issue.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, we have not heard your comment on the treaty which is about to be signed? Are you satisfied that it fulfils Egypt's demands?

Answer: Well, if I was not satisfied with it, how could I defend it or submit it to the Cabinet?

Question: Does the treaty represent a compromise between Egypt and Israel?

Answer: You know that any treaty is a reconciliation of two stands. You also know that when one negotiates and reaches an understanding, this is considered a reconciliation of two stands. However, the treaty fulfils Egypt's basic demands. Yes it is like this.

Question: Why has the discussion taken so long?

Answer: Well, we had to hold discussions with each other. We did not discuss the question of economic aid because it was not on the agenda. We discussed everything pertaining to the treaty, because we have the right to do so.

Asked about President as-Sadat's impending visit to Washington, Prime Minister Khalil said that he does not know the exact date of this visit, but the president will definitely go to Washington.

Question: What were the most difficult points?

Answer: You know that the Cabinet deliberations are usually secret and cannot be made public. We will not disclose what is discussed in the Cabinet.

Question: Were there any difficult points?

Answer: You know that in a Cabinet meeting one can expect a question to be asked in order to understand everything. We in turn presented to the ministers the picture in all its correct and true forms.

Question: Was there any opposition or was the approval unanimous?

Answer: The approval was unanimous.

Asked by a MENA correspondent whether the Cabinet discussed Egypt's defense needs, as reported by AL-AHRAM today, the prime minister denied this, saying that there is nothing that can be called economic or defense needs. The situation is that the U.S. deputy secretary of state, who is scheduled to arrive in Cairo tomorrow, will hold talks with the ministerial group to define the issues which will be accomplished in the future jointly between Egypt and the United States, the West European states, and Japan. But the Cabinet did not discuss this subject nor did it discuss defense needs. The meeting was devoted to the treaty, the explanatory aide-memoires and the linkage letter.

Asked about the clarifications which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had sent regarding the Palestinians, and whether they will be implemented before the ratification of the treaty, Dr Khalil said: This question is premature, since I did not mention the nature of these clarifications, and I am not ready to disclose them at this point.

Question: Are there contacts with the United States to set the date for President as-Sadat's visit to Washington?

Answer: No. No contacts have taken place today.

Question: Do you think the Israelis have actually completed their approval of the treaty or are you still awaiting the Knesset's response? Do you expect any surprises on their part?

Answer: I do not know. I am not in Israel. How can I judge? As you know, we are taking a position of wait and see.

Question: The newspaper AL-AHRAM reported today that Israel will make several goodwill gestures that will include permitting the Palestinians to carry out political activity in the West Bank. Has this been ascertained?

Answer: Supposedly this should happen.

Question: A ferocious Arab campaign is currently being launched against Egypt calling for the imposition of economic sanctions against it if it signs the treaty. How does Your Excellency and your government view this situation?

Answer: As you know, the vice president yesterday visited Sudan and Saudi Arabia. He is on his way now to Western Europe. We have also sent letters to all the leaders of the Arab states, the OAU states and the nonalined states explaining our stand. Naturally I hope that nothing will happen contrary to what we believe in. However, we have plans to confront any future possibilities.

Question: What was Saudi Arabia's reaction to the vice president's visit?

Answer: I cannot disclose anything at the present time.

Question by an Israeli reporter: You probably know that the Israeli Knesset will convene on Tuesday. Would you like to say anything to the Israeli public?

Answer: Well, I wish to say that we have approved the peace treaty, which I hope will survive. I also hope that the old enmity between the two states will become something of the past and that we will all be moderate, especially in our future relations. I must once again stress that for comprehensive peace to prevail in the Middle East we cannot ignore the Palestinian problem in any way, and Israeli public opinion must be ready to face this problem the same way we faced the Israeli problem--as you know, this way is one of forgetting the past, facing the truth and living and letting others live. Recognition of the Palestinian rights is what provides future stability in the area.

Question: Therefore, the Israeli Cabinet will meet Sunday to discuss your plan for autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. What are you expecting?

Answer: I think that it is too early to discuss this matter now; because, as you know, I have registered our rejection of what was published in the HERALD TRIBUNE. I think that this will be raised during the negotiations. The only thing I wish to say to the Israeli people is that we have always tried to make as few statements as possible, and we have tried to achieve success. On the other hand, I see that the Israeli officials love making statements. These statements are contradictory. Therefore, I do not take these statements seriously. We must solve the problem unemotionally. We must be reasonable to a degree in which we can realize that the only way to live together in peace is to look to the future and to try and find a better solution to the problems facing us today.

CABINET SPECIFIES RESULTS OF PEACE TREATY

NC151950 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] The Cabinet held a meeting today under Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. The Prime Minister submitted a detailed review of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to the area, the talks which were held during the visit, and the results which were reached regarding the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the documents annexed to the treaty. These documents deal with the establishment of full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and the interpretation of some articles of the treaty consistent with Egypt's firm stands.

After discussing the provisions of the treaty, the complementary agreement, the appendices and the explanatory notes, the Cabinet affirmed that the results achieved are the practical beginning for achieving a comprehensive, just and permanent solution for the Middle East crisis and are the cornerstone for this peace.

These results are summed up as follows:

1. Egypt will have all of its national soil restored and will exercise full sovereignty over its national wealth resources, foremost of which is oil. Israel has also committed itself to a timetable for withdrawal by stages from Sinai prior to the 9 months agreed upon for the first withdrawal.

2. Israel has committed itself to a timetable for the procedures for establishing full autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Negotiations will begin 1 month after that ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. The negotiations will end within a year, after which elections will be held for the establishment of Palestinian authority, which will result in the abolition of the Israeli military and administrative government, the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, the stationing of the remaining forces in fixed locations, and the beginning of the transitional period which will end with the Palestinian people achieving their national rights.

3. The preamble to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement affirms the close link between this agreement and the complementary agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is so because the signing will be taking place on the same date among the same parties which will participate in all the stages of the upcoming negotiations.

4. The interpretations which have been agreed upon and which are considered an integral part of the treaty reflect what Egypt has always insisted upon in completely rejecting any infringement on its Arab obligations and in refusing to give Israel a specific position in its relations with Egypt.

5. In light of all this, the draft treaty and the complementary agreements annexed to it reflect Egypt's firm and declared commitment that a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East problem should be reached. This is in addition to the U.S. public and official commitment to continue to play the role of full partner until this settlement is achieved.

The Cabinet has unanimously approved the documents submitted to it. It expresses sincere appreciation for the strenuous and intensive efforts which were exerted by President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat since the historic peace initiative and up to the time agreement was reached on the draft treaty. The Cabinet also lauds President As-Sadat's unswerving insistence, unanimously supported by the Egyptian people, on the need for achieving the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people before achieving all the Egyptian rights, which are as a matter of fact part of the legitimate Arab rights.

On this historic occasion the Cabinet appeals to the fraternal Arab states to assume their responsibility and play a role in completing the march of peace until all the occupied Arab territories are liberated.

MENA REPORTS DETAILS OF ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

NC151618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 March--MENA has learned that the first phase of withdrawal from Sinai, which will begin after the ratification of the treaty, will cover the larger part of Sinai and will be carried out according to the following schedule:

1. Withdrawal from the northern coastal corridor up to Al-'Arish during the 2 months that will follow the ratification of the treaty. This area includes the town of Al-'Arish and all the oilfields, including the Bi'r 'Alam oilfield. Thus Egypt will have control, sovereignty and independence over Al-'Arish and most of Sinai's land and sea natural resources.

2. Following that by 2 months, withdrawal will take place from an area on the north coast of the Gulf of Suez up to southern Sinai.

3. Following that by 5 months, withdrawal will take place from all the passes and straits. With this the first phase of withdrawal will end and will cover an area extending from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad covering three-quarters of Sinai.

Following each stage of withdrawal from each of these areas Egyptian administration will return to the liberated area, including all services, housing, police and any other requirements of life.

The agency has learned that the first annex regarding withdrawal contains an article concerning the way the UN emergency force will be formed. This force will not include any forces from the five big powers which are permanent members of the Security Council.

The agency also learned that upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty, each side will deposit its text with the UN secretary general in accordance with the UN Charter.

It is known that there are three annexes to the treaty: The first deals with withdrawal from Sinai; the second with the maps; the third with relations between the two countries.

MENA has learned that Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who is leaving for Washington tomorrow, will discuss with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Washington the details for completing the military annex.

Lt Gen Kamal Masan 'Ali will be accompanied by a delegation consisting of military men and legal experts from the Foreign Ministry. They include Maj Gen Taha al-Majdub and Maj Gen Hasan Sharab. The two had taken part in the first and second disengagement of forces talks. They also took part in the military committee which emerged from the Cairo meeting, and in the Washington and London talks.

The delegation also includes Minister Plenipotentiary Ihab Surur and counsellors Husayn Hassunah and Muhammad Shakir of the Egyptian Embassy in Washington.

DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON

NC160910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0058 GMT 16 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 March--Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Kahal Hasan 'Ali left Cairo for Washington this morning at the head of a military and legal delegation. 'Ali will hold talks with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and U.S. military expert Richard Lawrence on the phases of withdrawal from Sinai.

During the talks, which are scheduled to begin on Saturday, the articles of the agreement will be drafted in Arabic, English and Hebrew. These articles will be part of Annex No 1, the military annex of the treaty.

VICE PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN PARIS

NC152039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1938 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Paris, 15 March--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has said that the signing of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel is the beginning of the implementation of the peace process. He said that 1 month after the signing of the agreement talks will begin to determine the powers to be allocated under self-rule.

In statements he made to correspondents after his arrival in Paris this evening, Mubarak said: We will, of course, need the support of all European states and all peace-loving nations.

Asked whether Romania will play a role in the peace process, Mubarak said: All the European states are supposed to play a role, particularly in the coming stage, because the signing of the agreement is the beginning of the peace process. The signing of the agreement in itself is not peace. It is just the first step on the road.

Referring to his visit to Bucharest today, Mubarak said that he met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceaucescu and fully explained the situation to him. I told him about the agreement and the controversial points and our discussions on these points. I explained our position to him.

Regarding his visit to Austria, Mubarak said: we exchanged views and explained the situation to Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. He said that the Austrian chancellor supports the Egyptian position.

Mubarak also referred to his visit to Saudi Arabia after his visit to Sudan yesterday. He said: While I was in Saudi Arabia I explained the situation.

Asked whether there has been any contact between President as-Sadat and King Khalid, Mubarak said: President Ja'far Numayri and King Khalid have been in contact.

'UBAYD ADDRESSES JOINT NDP, CAIRO SECRETARIAT MEETING

NC151056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 March--Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the deputy prime minister and National Democratic Party [NDP] secretary general, has said that after the Cabinet and the People's Assembly approve the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, the agreement will be presented to the popular bases so that they will be fully aware of it.

'Ubayd affirmed that the letters which were exchanged by Egypt, the United States and Israel had stressed that East Jerusalem will remain Arab and that the city will remain open to the people of the three religions.

At a joint meeting of the NDP Secretariat and the Cairo Secretariat today, 'Ubayd said that what has been achieved so far is not a separate solution; we have asked the Arab states to seek what we are seeking. He referred to the solution which has been achieved in the interest of Egypt and the Arabs and said that President Anwar as-Sadat cannot accept anything other than this. 'Ubayd pointed out that the outbiddings against Egypt have started even before the signing of the treaty and that they are trading and making accusations irrationally. 'Ubayd stressed the need for the presence of party leaders and members in the Egyptian political arena so as to eliminate these outbiddings.

CAIRO PAPERS COMMENT ON PEACE TREATY

NC160909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 16 Mar 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In its editorial today AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, once it is signed, will be a practical test of the intentions on both sides as the treaty includes clauses and commitments. The application in practice by the other side will show us to what extent peace can become a reality and whether the other side will abandon its old ideas and dreams which caused four wars in 30 years. The sincere implementation of the treaty will constitute an inherent factor in convincing the other Arab sides that peace is possible for everybody.

The paper praises the fact that Egypt, by its peace initiative, succeeded in eliminating the barrier of fear and bitter feelings and in surmounting obstacles which required decades to overcome. However, these feelings still exist in relation to the Palestinians, for example, who are the original owners of the land, who have experienced homelessness and frustration, who were imprisoned and detained in the occupied territory, and who paid an exorbitant price without compensation. AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that as soon as Israel succeeds in inspiring the Palestinians to trust it a complete and comprehensive peace could then become a reality.

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, AL-AHRAM's chief editor, reviews the developments of events in the peace process during the past week. In his weekly article, AL-JAMMAL notes the character of the framework of the latest developments and highlights the facts behind the latest peace efforts.

The author says that Egypt has succeeded in formulating a practical plan for achieving peace. In principle and as a goal, peace has been achieved since President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat made his historic visit to Jerusalem. The application and implementation of peace, however, remained the subject of talks held in several places and at various levels from November 1977 until today. Since its initiative Egypt has realized that peace was one thing as a goal and another as a reality. Egypt knew beforehand the difficulties in the way of implementation and the complications which would be encountered in the talks. Therefore, Egypt's plan included two main objectives: 1) U.S. participation in talks as a basic party; 2) convincing the United States of the Egyptian views on the purport of peace. In this Egypt has been successful.

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal concludes his article by suggesting to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that he meet with his trusted advisers, who are loyal to the Palestine question and sincere to themselves and their people. The meeting, he said, would be to weigh the profit and loss to the Palestinian people if the PLO is dragged into the convulsive attitude of the rejection front or if it accepts the present available opportunity for establishing the Palestinian state. They must examine all viewpoints with objectivity, free of slogans and cheers. They must not see things through the eyes of Syria, Iraq, Libya or others but from a sound and clear Palestinian standpoint in order to obtain a clear picture and see all its dimensions; they should determine who seeks to promote the interests of the Palestine cause and who seeks to contain it, or who speaks on its own behalf and trades on it in order to preserve his existence and his party organization.

STATEMENTS AGAINST CARTER'S VISIT DISTRIBUTED IN CAIRO

JN151354 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 15 March--In a report from Cairo, the newspaper AS-SAFIR says today that a series of statements were distributed in the Egyptian capital during U.S. President Carter's visit denouncing the separate peace treaty with the enemy and the relinquishment of the Christian and Islamic holy places in Jerusalem. The paper says that the statements, which carried the signature of "the steadfast people" [as-samidun], were distributed inside official departments, indicating the strength of the organization, its proliferation among citizens and the escalation of popular opposition to the As-Sadat regime. One of the statements set forth 16 April as the date to begin the struggle against the As-Sadat regime. The statement, however, did not point out what this date means or how action will take place.

'GROUPING OF EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS ABROAD' ANNOUNCED

JN152131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 15 March--The formation of a political Egyptian grouping was announced here today. The grouping is called "the grouping of Egyptian nationalists abroad," and aims to embody the struggle of the movements and organizations supporting the program of the Progressive Nationalist Unionist Grouping Party [PNUGP], which is the wider framework representing Egyptian nationalist and progressive forces. The formation of the political grouping was announced today. The formation includes a framework of Egyptian progressive groupings in Iraq, Lebanon, Algeria, the GDR, France, Libya and the Soviet Union.

The statement strongly attacks the agent ruling authority in Egypt. It says: Our people are firmly resisting the capitulationist policy pursued by As-Sadat's regime, a policy that led to betrayal of the cause of liberating occupied Egyptian and Arab lands, betrayal of the Palestinian Arab people's rights and to all sorts of concessions to the Zionist enemy and to U.S. imperialism, turning Egypt and its army into an instrument to be used against Arab and African liberation movements.

The grouping asserts that this policy has [words indistinct] the Arab ranks and harmed relations with the genuinely friendly states that support the Arab people's rights. The statement says that the Egyptian Arab people's resistance to the agent ruling authorites is represented by a series of daring, categorical and clear stands against the Camp David agreements and against the authorities' continued betrayal of national and pan-Arab aims. The statement adds that the long patriotic struggle waged by our people against agents and traitors underlines our people's role in liberation, their Arab affiliation and their determination to defend the masses' interests and aspirations in various fields. The statement notes that the real picture [words indistinct] between the ruling authorities in Egypt and the progressive and nationalist forces represented by PNUGP. The statement says that the objective conditions Egypt is experiencing confirm that the revolutionary situation is very ripe; it then calls for the solidarity of all national, progressive and democratic efforts to hasten the process of change wanted by the masses. The grouping calls on all Egyptian forces to unite their ranks and to rally around the party, to support it and to strengthen its resistance to the ruling authorities' measures. The grouping considers the need for Arab unity, which is anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist, the need for cohesion among nationalist and progressive forces in the Arab homeland, and the need to struggle against their common enemy and to give political and democratic freedoms to the Arab masses in order to spark their creative capabilities to be basic and essential conditions for achieving the aims of the Arab national struggle.

The grouping also underlines the need to implement the Baghdad summit conference resolutions, to frustrate any retreat from the minimal conditions defined by the summit's resolutions to thwart capitulationist and treacherous plans, and to give assistance and support to the Syrian-Iraqi Joint National Action Charter in order to strengthen the Arab cause and to increase its revolutionary momentum for liberation and against the Zionist enemy.

The various parties which joined this grouping had held a 5-day meeting during which they discussed the present Arab and international situation, the unified grouping's next plan of action, and the methods necessary to support the struggle of the Egyptian PNUGP against the ruling Egyptian authorities.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI INTERVIEWED BY BAGHDAD WEEKLY

JN151203 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 March--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has said that the damage As-Sadat has caused to the Arab nation already exists and that the effects of this damage will continue even if As-Sadat were to renounce the Camp David policy.

In an interview with the weekly magazine ALIF BA', published here today, Dr Hammadi said that the Baghdad summit resolutions will be implemented as soon as the capitulatory treaty with the Zionist enemy is signed. He said that these resolutions are in the Arab nation's supreme national interests.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq's foreign policy is based on the principles of morality, dignity and courtesy in dealing with others. This policy is based on honoring pledges, on frankness, and on a clear definition of tactics and strategy. Iraq excludes all forms of so-called practical politics.

Dr Hammadi said that a drastic change has taken place in the United Nations and most General Assembly resolutions now represent the main trends of world public opinion. He gave as examples the resolutions in favor of the Palestine cause and against the Zionist entity. However, he said that the United Nations had a better record in nonpolitical fields.

Dr Hammadi stressed that Iraq is interested in stability in Iran on a progressive basis and with a nonalined policy based on good relations with the Arab countries, particularly Iraq, on nonintervention in domestic affairs and on a renunciation of the policy of domination of the Arab Gulf. He said that Iraq will adhere to a policy of respecting sovereignty and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries. He said that Iraq is ready to cooperate with the new regime in Iran in all fields. Iraq wants this cooperation to be based on the principle of mutual respect, nonintervention in internal affairs and respect for the territorial integrity of the other country.

Dr Hammadi said that no matter how remote, the possibility of the extreme rightwing taking power in Iran through the army still exists. There is also the possibility of intervention by the big powers. The development of an international conflict there is also possible, he added.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq is looking forward to establishing relations with Asian countries including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. He said that Iraq's efforts toward this end have made progress and will continue. Even though we do not have good economic relations with these countries, there is no reason why we should not form political relations with them on the basis of nonalined principles, he noted.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq's stand toward the international conflict in southern Asia is based on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. This area also includes the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea. Iraq encourages new centers of power as well as regional cooperation among the Third World groups because this cooperation will help these countries develop further and because such power centers will prevent these groups from becoming alined with the two superpowers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ARAB DIPLOMATS

JN141847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 March--'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Foreign Ministry under secretary, met this afternoon with the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Baghdad. They discussed the Egyptian regime's determination to sign the capitulatory treaty with the Zionist entity and its impact on the Arab's central issue--Palestine--in particular, and on pan-Arab issues in general.

Al-Jamali urged the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions to contact their governments and inform them that Iraq, in light of its commitments as outlined by the resolutions of the 9th Arab summit conference in Baghdad, will call for two meetings of the Arab foreign and economic ministers immediately upon the signing of the separate agreement, in order to implement the Baghdad summit's resolutions related to dealing with the Egyptian regime, to transferring the Arab League headquarters from Cairo, and to reconsidering Egypt's membership in the Arab League.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary expressed Iraq's confidence that the Arab brothers will respond positively to holding the two meetings and to implementing the resolutions. These resolutions are bound to confront this danger, which results from individual and irresponsible behavior regarding the pan-Arab issues, which concern all Arabs.

IRAQI PALESTINIANS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CARTER'S TOUR

JN161040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 16 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 March--The political committee of the Palestinian revolution in Iraq has called on all the Arab nationalist and progressive forces to embark on mobilized, organized and armed unionist actions to confront the imperialist and Zionist plot against the Palestinian revolution and its forces and against the forces of the Arab revolution.

In a statement issued on U.S. President Carter's recent tour of the Arab area, the committee said that the current phase requires mobilizing all resources and efforts and creating a genuine Palestinian unity capable of facing the challenge, winning victory and achieving the aspirations of the Arab masses.

The statement says that the Arab people possess all the resources needed for steadfastness, defiance and the continuation of the struggle. The courageous and honorable struggle of the Arab masses in the occupied areas confirms this.

The statement stresses that the autonomy plan, which U.S. imperialism and Zionism in collaboration with the ruler of Egypt are trying to impose on our people, is a Zionst-imperialist plan aimed at uprooting the Palestinian revolution, people and land and restoring imperialist hegemony over the future and resources of the Arab nation.

In conclusion, the statement calls on all the Arab nationalist and progressive forces to boycott As-Sadat's regime economically and politically and to support the struggle being waged by the masses of our people in Egypt to topple this regime.

SADDAM HUSAYN, SOVIET PREMIER EXCHANGE CABLES

JN161021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0808 GMT 16 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 March--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, has reaffirmed Iraq's eagerness to establish the best possible relations with the friends of the Arab nation, particularly the Soviet Union, so as to safeguard its independence and unity. Saddam Husayn stressed that the 17 July revolution and the revolutionary government of Iraq have placed the agreements and relations of friendship with the Soviet Union in a more effective framework and are working to build equitable relations based on the principle of serving the interests of the two peoples. This is contained in a cable which Saddam Husayn sent to Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin in reply to the latter's cable on the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the first friendship and cooperation treaty between Iraq and the Soviet Union on 15 March 1959.

The cable says: Since the 14 July 1958 revolution, one of the goals of the march of our people has been to build advanced relations of friendship with the Soviet Union as an expression of Iraq's independence and desire to build relations of friendship with the world peoples, particularly the peoples and countries which show friendship toward the Arabs and act accordingly.

The cable adds: The agreements and relations of friendship with the Soviet Union have been strengthened by the 17 July revolution and the revolutionary government of Iraq which, proceeding from a spirit of friendship, have placed these agreements and relations in a more effective framework. The July revolution and the revolutionary government of Iraq have embarked on the path of building equitable relations based on the principle of serving the interests of our two peoples in a balanced way.

The cable continues: Iraq has signed several agreements and built several projects with the help of friendly foreign expertise on the basis of balanced interests and mutual benefit. The cable adds: We always seek to have mutual benefit and relations of balanced interests result from a high level of relations of friendship and cooperation with a strategic and stable framework.

The cable continues: We are eager to maintain relations of friendship between our two countries and to enhance the determination of our people to build an independent and prosperous Iraq which establishes the best relations with the friends of the Arab nation, particularly the Soviet Union, so as to safeguard its independence and unity, proceeding from the principles of serving all of mankind and world peace.

The cable concludes: On the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed between Iraq and the Soviet Union in March 1959, we reaffirm our eagerness to maintain the relations of friendship with you and declare our satisfaction with these relations.

Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin sent the following cable to Saddam Husayn: On the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the first technical and economic cooperation treaty between the Republic of Iraq and the USSR, I would like to convey to you and to all the friendly Iraqi people my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes. The cable adds: The 16 March 1959 agreement was historic because it laid down the foundations for joint economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union in implementing big projects for economic growth in Iraq--projects involving the petroleum and electronic industries, communications, irrigation and mechanical industries as well as training technical and engineering cadres. Premier Kosygin expressed the hope that technical and economic cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union as well as the traditional bilateral relations of friendship, which have been built on the basis of cooperation and friendship, will grow in the interests of our two peoples and of serving the cause of peace and security in the world.

HUSAYN APPEALS TO SECURITY COUNCIL ON ISRAELI MEASURES

JN151242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Test] His Majesty King Husayn today called on all countries to show understanding and provide real support for the rights of the people who are suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza. This is contained in an appeal addressed by his majesty on the occasion of the Security Council session convened at Jordan's request to debate the issue of the Israeli settlements in the occupied land and the occupation authorities' measures in that area.

His majesty further said that the Security Council is now discussing the serious danger to the material and manpower situation in the occupied territory and to its cultural identity resulting from the escalating process of annexation being carried out by the Israeli authorities and from the establishment of further settlements in the occupied Arab land. His majesty noted that the settlement moves have increased tremendously, particularly in the Jerusalem and nearby areas. This threatens to destroy the cultural character of the occupied Arab land and to ruin the foundations of a just peace. His majesty said that the Security Council, backed by the unanimous will of the world community, is called on to stop the deterioration of the situation and to save the occupied land and the people and their basic rights so that hope for a just peace in the Middle East will remain.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH PALESTINIANS IN AMMAN

JN151942 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The Jordanian side, led by 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and minister of education, and the Palestinian side, led by Zuhayr Muhsin, PLO Executive Committee member, held two working sessions today in which they discussed the latest political developments in the area, following the declaration by the Egyptian and Israeli Governments of their intention to sign a separate peace treaty. The two sides also discussed the dangers arising from this serious turning point that threaten the Arab nation. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen these relations.

The meetings were attended on the Jordanian side by Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, and Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar; and on the Palestinian side by 'Abd al-Muhsin Aby Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member and official PLO spokesman; Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO Central Council member; and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, deputy head of the PLO Political Department and PLO representative in Jordan.

SECURITY ORGANS WARN OF ATTACKS ON U.S., EGYPTIAN INSTITUTIONS

NC152010 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Some security organs have warned of the possibility that U.S. and Egyptian institutions in Beirut may be attacked following the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Diplomatic sources said that the U.S. Embassy has restricted the movement of its diplomats except when necessary and in specific places.

FORCES COMMAND MEETS TO DISCUSS SAUDI WITHDRAWAL

NC152030 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Lebanese forces command council held an extraordinary meeting at 1800 today, attended by leaders of the Lebanese Front, former President Camille Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil; commander of the Lebanese forces Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil; and National Liberal Party Defense Secretary Dany Sham'un. The conferees reviewed the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly the question of the withdrawal of the Saudi contingent of the Arab Deterrent Forces and the question of the deployment of the Lebanese Army along the contact lines.

After the meeting, the official spokesman of the Lebanese forces command was asked: Have you approved the measures which the army will take when the Saudi forces withdraw? He replied: According to available information, the Lebanese Army command has not yet taken detailed and practical measures in this regard. Therefore, we cannot reject or approve things we do not know about.

Asked his opinion on rumors about a new explosion in the security situation, he said: We repeat for the one hundreth time that we do not want war. Anything said about the possibility of a security explosion is something coming from tendentious sources who are trying to exploit the atmosphere of confusion and to disrupt the economic, social, political and cultural atmosphere.

Asked what conditions the command will set for giving the army security tasks, he said: We have no conditions. We have national positions dictated by the supreme national interest. Our position is very clear and frank. We have expressed this position in statements issued in the past 2 days. We sum it up in the following: We support the deployment of the army in all areas and along all contact lines. We reject the army being given a role inconsistent with its importance as a national institution. The acceptance of the deployment of the army in a comprehensive, effective, nonsymbolic manner is a test of intentions.

VOL: ARAB DETERRENT FORCES COMMANDER LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

NC151242 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib left Beirut for Damascus on a 2-day visit during which he will discuss with Syrian officials the security situation in Lebanon and questions directly connected with it.

Return From Damascus

NC161022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Commander Col Sami al-Khatib returned from Damascus this morning and went to the presidential palace.

LEBANESE CP CALLS FOR NATIONALIZATION OF U.S. ASSETS

JN160844 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 16 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee has called for severing relations with the United States, nationalizing its establishments and companies, suspending oil deliveries to it, withdrawing Arab deposits from its banks, and striking against its interests in the entire Arab homeland.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee affirmed its total support for the Palestinian people's struggle to establish their independent state on their homeland and to determine their future. The statement calls for full support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Lebanese Communist Party statement calls for the immediate and firm application of the Baghdad summit conference resolutions regarding maximum moral, political and material support for the PLO and Syria, as well as for isolating traitor As-Sadat's regime, expelling it from the Arab League, and boycotting it politically and economically.

The statement calls for strengthening the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and for a firm retort to the plot to explode the Lebanese arena by the Zionist enemy and his agents in the area represented in the Phalangist-Sham'unist alliance.

The Lebanese Communist Party statement adds that the slogan that should be raised now is the sole and basic slogan, namely, the unity of all progressive forces against the imperialist conspiracy, the capitulatory trend and the agreement of treason.

AL-ASAD CONFERS WITH 'ARAFAT ON MIDEAST PEACE TREATY

JN151930 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] In Damascus today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Mr Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council; and Salah Khalaf and Muhammad Ghunaym, Fatah Central Council members. The discussion during the meeting centered on Arab developments, the situation that arose from the Egyptian regime's determination to continue the policy of capitulation by signing a treaty with the enemy, and the measures necessary to face this situation. The discussion also dealt with issues of concern to the PLO and the situation in Lebanon.

PAPER WARNS OF MEASURES AGAINST AS-SADAT, U.S. INTERESTS

JN150856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline: "The United States Might Be the Bigger Loser," the newspaper TISHRIN says: U.S. President Jimmy Carter can now congratulate himself for reaching an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and can portray it as his personal victory. However, he must also admit that this victory was achieved at a very high price--the price of real peace. This treaty can in no way be considered a prelude to a comprehensive peace in the area, as Carter claims, because it ignores Arab demands and the crux of the problem, the Palestine issue. Furthermore, the treaty is no more than a tripartite U.S.-Zionist-as-Sadat alliance by which Washington hopes to spread its hegemony over the Arab area and subjugate it to its influence. In other words, the United States has chosen to give precedence to its interests, even at the cost of sacrificing peace in the area. The United States, the Egyptian regime and Israel must bear the responsibility for the failure to establish peace in the area. Therefore, if Washington thinks that, by sacrificing genuine peace and establishing a pseudopeace, it can bolster its influence in the area, the Arabs should rally their ranks to prove to the United States that this is an illusion. TISHRIN concludes: Therefore, Washington should not think that it is immune against Arab reaction in view of the failure to achieve the just peace which can restore the Arabs' usurped rights. Perhaps the United States will be the bigger loser because of this.

In the "With Events" column and under the title "The Arab Reply," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: After it has been officially announced that copies of the separate peace agreement will be exchanged in Washington next week, the Arabs, their friends and sympathizers should ask: Will the Arabs punish just the As-Sadat regime, or will the punishment include U.S. interests whether they be big or small? We believe that anyone living on this planet should ask this question. Why? Because punishing As-Sadat's regime is not enough. The many U.S. interests in our area should also receive their share of the punishment because for years the U.S. administration has been enticing the Egyptian regime into granting one concession after another until we have reached this present situation. AL-BA'TH says: Soon the next step of the plot which the U.S. administration has been seeking to implement will begin, namely the creation of an inter-Arab struggle. Thus the minimum required now from the Arabs is to apply the Baghdad summit resolutions against As-Sadat's regime, and to take serious and practical measures against all U.S. interests. In conclusion, AL-BA'TH says: If this does not take place as quickly as possible, the new U.S. strategy will succeed and all Arab measures would be futile as a result.

## ALGERIA

### BENDJEDID: GOVERNMENT WELCOMES SAHARAN REFUGEES

LD152150 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, this morning inaugurated a new socialist village called Houari Boumediene in the province of Bechar. This is the president's first visit to the provinces since his election as president of the republic.

The president visited the third military region where he installed Lt Col Khalid Nazzar as commander of the region in succession to Salim Sa'di, member of the FLN Central Committee, who has become minister of agriculture and agricultural revolution.

President Bendjedid addressed the cadres of the third military region, analyzing the conditions in the region. He recalled the struggle and stages through which our country has passed and recalled the struggle of the Algerian people for many long years for their freedom and independence. He concentrated on the role of the national popular army as one of the basic forces of the revolution. He reiterated that Algeria will always be loyal to its principles and commitments.

Speaking of the war of liberation fought by Algeria to retrieve its freedom and its right to self-determination and to control its own wealth, Chadli Bendjedid said this is what makes us open our arms to welcome the refugees running from oppression and to aid and bolster all those who seek to wrest their right to self-determination, particularly the Arab Muslim people of the Sahara.

After making it clear that Algeria will never attack anyone, and that it does not believe in expansion nor the practice of any expansionist policy, he said that the entire Algerian people are mobilized to defend their lands, dignity and revolution and principles.

Later, President Bendjedid traveled to the center of the province, where he held a business meeting with the local authorities to discuss the general conditions in the province.

## LIBYA

### ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT ON CARTER VISIT

LD151656 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, 15 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress closed its emergency session yesterday afternoon. It issued a statement, appealing to the masses of the Arab nation, their social, vocational, trade union and political organizations to take part in the Arab People's Congress and endeavour to adopt a number of resolutions.

On the popular level it was decided that all the national vocational and trade-union organizations would be invited to hold emergency meetings, in the name of their masses opposing the conspiratorial visit [as received] and to invite all world organizations parallel to them to stand in solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people.

It was also decided that an operation room would be set up at the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress to follow-up all the activities and actions taking place at the national level; operation rooms would also be set up on the level of the countries whose forces are taking part in the Arab People's Congress. They would carry out the same duties.

The Permanent Secretariat also decided to invite the educational, cultural and information establishments to contribute in the battle in which our nation is engaged and to invite the imams of mosques and church clergymen to expose, through their communication with the Arab masses, the conspiracy designed to strike our civilization and spiritual heritage.

With regard to the masses the Permanent Secretariat resolved during its emergency session to organize marches and popular demonstrations simultaneously in all the Arab countries and in the world's countries where there are big Arab communities. The Secretariat declared the 21st March a day of national rally against Carter's conspiratory visit and all the reactionary Zionist and imperialist schemes. It resolved to start calling for this day under this motto and to hold [word indistinct] contacts to this effect as soon as this paper is ratified.

The statement pointed out that starting from the 21st March a campaign will be staged to collect signatures for a concentrated petition denouncing the conspiracy. This petition will unite all Arab citizens in factories, universities, schools and markets, while the Arabs in this campaign will aim at millions of signatures as a symbol of Arab rejection of the alliance of the Egyptian president, Begin and Carter. Copies of these petitions are to be presented to the international organizations and all the friendly forces.

It was decided that a comprehensive national strike would be declared on the 3rd [as received] March, the day of the land. All forces would stop work on this day and express their denunciation for the conspiratory visit--this in addition to a boycott of American and Egyptian planes, ships and all oil and communication routes as an expression of Arab rejection.

The implementation of the Arab People's Congress's resolutions stipulating the attack of imperialist interests in the Arab homeland, particularly the American, was also decided.

Within the context of official Arab policy it was decided that the countries which participated in Baghdad's ninth summit conference would be invited to hold an emergency meeting in order to take the measures likely to insure the implementation of all the resolutions passed at this summit.

Moreover, Iraq and the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front would be invited to hold an emergency meeting to carry out the resolutions concerning the confrontation of the consequences of Carter's agreement with the Egyptian president, Begin and take the necessary measures to face the new developments of the situation.

An open memorandum would be addressed to the Arab rulers calling on them to withdraw their capitals and Arab savings in American banks and to use the oil weapon to confront the aggressive feverish American moves against our nation which were condemned at the Baghdad summit.

This in addition to the boycott of American goods and means of communication.

The memorandum would call upon all Arab regimes, the masses in all Arab countries to allow freedom of movement and expression of indignation at Carter's conspiratory visit, what preceded it and the new conspiratory measures consequent to it, and this, particularly through demonstrations, marches and the participation in the general strike on the 30th of this month.

The statement declared that all the friendly allied forces with the Arab struggle in the world will be notified of all these resolutions so that they can express their solidarity with the Arab people in the way they find suitable. Moreover, all the international and Arab information trade unions, political progressive forces, bodies, and organizations will be notified of the Baghdad summit resolutions. These contain the transfer of the Arab league headquarters in Cairo, the suspension of Egypt's membership in the league, the withdrawal of recognition in the Egyptian regime, the implementation of the boycott policies on companies, institutions, and individuals in Eqypt who deal, directly or indirectly, with the Zionist enemy, the transfer of what remains of the Majahiriyah's establishments such as unions and associations in Cairo, and suspending all Arab economic aid to the Eqyptian regime.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress had issued a political statement at the end of its extraordinary session asserting confidence in the Arab masses in defeating their Zionist imperialist enemies with their reactionary agents, as well as foiling their schemes. It also affirmed its solidarity with Palestinian Arab masses in the occupied land who heroicly confronted Carter's visit and the Zionist occupiers, hereby expressing their rejection of the shameful treacherous agreement, and the self-rule schemes. They also express their unwavering determination to continue the struggle, employing all means to liberate their usurped country and regain their permanent legitimate rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization P.L.O., which is their sole legitimate representative.

In the name of the Arab masses, the Secretariat underlined its solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Arab people in Lebanon, the unity of its land and people, and standing against any attempt at liquidating the Palestinian resistence and the creation of a sectarian entity connected with (Israel).

The Secretariat greeted the Arab masses in Eqypt and asserted the solidarity of the Arab masses with them in their struggle against the As-Sadat regime. They will stand by them in their confrontation to Carter's visit, their rejection of all the ensuing results and those to come in compliance with the capitulatory course of As-Sadat which is crowned by the treacherous agreement concluded with the Zionist enemy. They will stand with them, moreover, in their struggle to gain their democratic freedom.

The Secretariat affirmed its solidarity with the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Charter of the Joint National Action between Iraq and the steadfast Syria in the confrontation forefront with the Zionist enemy and its solidarity with the struggle of the national and progressive forces in the North Yemen under the leadership of the democractic national front and the Republic of Democratic Yemen which faces the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction in the southern Arab Peninsula. The Secretariat affirmed the importance of the unity of the two Yemens and condemned the sending of the Egyptian regime's forces to back Qabus with the aim of dealing a blow to the people's revolution in Amman and the attempt of sending forces to North Yemen to back San'a's regime.

The Secretariat strongly condemned the statements of the American defence secretary and his threats that American imperialism will launch military operations to safeguard its monopolistic interests and control oil sources.

The Secretariat greeted the victory of the people's revolution in Iran and its decision to stand by the side of the Palestinian revolution, to stop oil supply to (Israel), to expel the (Israeli) Embassy and to withdraw from CENTO. The Secretariat also greeted the Iranian students' demonstration in protest against Carter's visit to occupied Jerusalem. It greeted the international organizations and the democratic progressive bodies which support the legitimate struggle of the Arab nation against the Zionist-American reactionary designs.

The Secretariat praised the solidarity stands which have always been expressed by the group of socialist countries headed by the friendly Soviet Union and the group of non-aligned states, the Third World, the Islamic States, the world national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive organizations in the capitalist countries.

RIGHT TO ACT AGAINST ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN ALLIANCE CLAIMED

AU152020 Rome ANSA in English 1953 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Rome, March 15 (ANSA)--The Libyan Jamahiriyah today claimed the right to undertake "any action whatsoever" against the "alliance between Egypt and Israel" in statements here from the head of the International Relations Committee of the Libyan People's Congress (parliament) Hamad Shahati.

Shahati told a press conference that the Tripoli [word indistinct] lays claim to this right since Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is concentrating his troops along the Libyan frontier. He also described the peace treaty almost finalised by Tel Aviv and Cairo as a "further act of aggression against the Arab people".

The peace which Israel, Egypt and the United States are trying to "impose" on the Middle East was not a "true peace because it does not take account of the Palestinians' rights", Shahati said.

Asked about American threats to occupy the Middle Eastern oil wells if need be, Shahati replied laconically that it would "cost them dearly". On Italo-Libyan relations, he described them as "excellent" and voiced hopes for their further development. "Like us, the Italian people are interested in a just and lasting peace in the Mediterranean", he said.

PALESTINIANS RELEASED BY ISRAEL ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI

LD142212 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] A special aircraft of the International Red Cross carrying 65 male and female Palestinian strugglers who were released in return for a number of prisoners of the Zionist enemy in the Swiss capital this morning, arrived at Tripoli International Airport this evening. The strugglers were accorded a big popular reception at the airport where Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud welcomed them. He shook hands with the heroes of the Palestinian revolution. Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was also present at the airport together with other Palestinian representatives. It is worth mentioning that a number of these Palestinian strugglers received their training in the Jamahiriyah.

## MAURITANIA

### LAGHDAF COMMENTS ON MAGREB RELATIONS TO KUWAITI PAPER

LD161002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0757 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheikh Ould Laghdaf said in a statement published here today that his country supports the granting of the right to self-determination to the people of Western Sahara. He told the Kuwaiti weekly AN'NAHDAD that his government recently made contact with the POLISARIO, which is fighting for the independence of the Sahara with Algeria's backing, with a view to reaching a solution to the Sahara problem, "which will not be at the expense of any of the parties concerned," referring to Morocco which refuses to recognize the POLISARIO and insists that the Sahara is Moroccan territory. Ould Laghdaf pointed out that contacts took place recently between Mauritania and Algeria with the aim of normalizing relations between them. He said that he expected "detente" in relations between the two countries.

Ould Laghdad described his country's present relations with both Morocco and Algeria as "excellent", and said, "we would like to have good relations with all the Arab countries and particularly the neighboring ones." He added that Mauritania has expressed its desire to Algeria to establish constructive relations between the two countries. He wished Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid success in his mission of strengthening relations among all the Arab Maghreb countries. Ould Laghdaf expressed his optimism of achieving closer cooperation with the newly formed Algerian Government.

### OAU SUBCOMMITTEE INDEFINITELY SUSPENDS VISIT

PA131236 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, March 13 (AFP)--The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) subcommittee to probe the Western Saharan conflict has indefinitely put off its visit to Mauritania, authoritative sources said here today. The subcommittee was due here from today to study the conflict involving Mauritania and Morocco, who partitioned the former Spanish Sahara, and the Saharan liberation movement POLISARIO which seeks self-determination in the territory. Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo and Malian President Moussa Traore comprise the committee, whose visit has been delayed because of the two leaders' timetables. President Obasanjo is involved in the Kano, northern Nigeria, conference currently seeking to resolve the conflict in Chad.

## MOROCCO

### PARTY AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD151454 Rabat MAP in English 1312 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, March 15 (MAP)--Following King Hassan's message to the Moroccan House of Representatives, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the latter, the Democratic and Constitutional Party's political bureau issued here a communique, expressing the party's adherence to the resolution, and the mobilization of all its members for the defense of the territorial integrity.

The party finds it necessary to put an end to this situation of neither war nor peace, to ripost to the repeated attacks launched against Morocco, and to strengthen the internal front.

The Democratic and Constitutional Party renders homage to the royal armed forces, the force of gendarmes, to the auxiliary forces, and to the national security services which always managed to drive back the assailants. The party launches an appeal to the consciousness of the Algerian Muslim people, to which Morocco granted help and support during its struggle for liberation, in order to exert pressure on its leaders and oblige them to put an end to their hostility towards Morocco and cease plotting against Morocco's legitimate rights, to preserve Maghrebian brotherhood.

## SUDAN

### NUMAYRI SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JN152050 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Speech by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to the third meeting of the Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union in Khartoum on 15 March 1979]

[Excerpts] Brother members of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] Central Committee, honored guests: I greet you in the name of the victorious May revolution. I greet the third meeting of the Central Committee, of the alliance of our people's working forces and of our national unity organization--the SSU.

Some people had hoped to turn the SSU into a vehicle for a power struggle between the revolutionary forces and the old party forces. They had hoped to turn the revolution's institutions into a vehicle for fighting the revolution.

I tell them all in your name, brothers, that the Sudanese people will never bow down. The institutions of the Sudanese people and revolution will not fall victim to tulelege and containment. I tell them and others as well that the revolution's institutions will never be an arena for the old power struggle, disintegration and party politics. The revolution's institutions will remain the venue of alliance, solidarity and unity.

Brothers, the revolution will continue because it has promised--and fulfilled its promise--to transfer power to the people and to render democracy a real participation in government affairs by the people's broad masses. The revolution has also made decentralization a firm basis for national unity, equality and justice among the different Sudanese regions and has ended domination and tutelege.

Our foreign policy is a direct or indirect reflection of the main foundations of our historical tasks and of the principles and values governing our national [word indistinct]. Our foreign relations are in harmony and coordination with the basic features of our [words indistinct], which call for flexibility, freedom and a positive attitude. Furthermore, the geographical [words indistinct], the balances of an intrinsic national pact, the facts of national and Arab affiliation, common strategic interests, the ties of neighborliness, common borders, the considerations and relations of neighborhood, the consideration of territorial integrity and safety [words indistinct] have all made Sudan a force for peace, moderation, influence, firmness and stability; Sudan seeks to solve disputes by peaceful means and to avoid pressure, threats and violence.

Brothers, the essence of Sudan's positive stand is basically that foreign influence, foreign pressures and foreign intervention constitute the main danger to the security, equilibrium and stability in Africa, the Arab homeland and the entire Third World. The partial national sovereignty, an oppressed national will and humiliating reliance on foreign powers' forces and armed forces will lead to instability, disintegration of countries, escalation of conflicts and the collapse of national will and independence. Foreign influence and power escalate clashes into wars and disturb the social and political balance of the region they afflict. We believe that the sovereignty of friendly countries cannot be violated and their affairs cannot be interfered with. Sudan believes that just solutions to the grievances of minorities constitute the cornerstore of national unity. They are the basic means of ending the causes of disturbances and of obviating foreign influence.

Despite the fact that we admit the unity of the African land, we hold that human rights cannot be violated under the pretext of sovereignty and territorial integrity. We now see the waves of forces' immigration and the mass escape of hundreds of thousands of peace-loving Africans, who fear death and harrassment. There is no need to give examples. The facts are there for everyone to see. Sudan believes that no African country should appoint itself a protector of any regime in any country, or assume the role of a police-man or become a force for coercion and oppression in other countries.

Sudan hopes that these efforts will lead to a just and comprehensive settlement based on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and safeguarding the Palestinian peoples' national rights within the framework of an independent Palestinian state. Sudan stresses the importance of regaining Arab Jerusalem, of safeguarding the territorial integrity of all the states of the region, and of putting an end to violence, war and threats of war. We are sure that Arab solidarity based on reality and flexibility and free from oppression will be the best way to restore the usurped Arab rights and to protect the Arab homeland from the winds of trouble and disturbances and from the spheres of foreign influence.

We are increasingly worried about the deteriorating situation in neighboring Chad. Sudan will continue its efforts to establish security in Chad, protect its territorial integrity and bring peace, reconciliation and justice among the disputing parties in Chad. Sudan is fully aware of what could result from the escalation of the disturbances in Chad and of the dangers this could mean for the Sudanese in Chad and for our border areas with that dear country.

We are also gravely concerned about the prolonged and bitter conflict in Uganda and the miseries it will bring to the fraternal Ugandan people and the Sudanese community there. Sudan will continue its efforts to put an end to the fighting between the Tanzanian and Ugandan forces, to bring about their withdrawal to their respective borders, and to resolve their differences through mediation, negotiations and peaceful means. Brothers, we will adhere to our principles until the African Continent is completely liberated from discrimination, oppression and racism, and until sovereignty and authority is transferred to the African majority.

Brothers, we condemn the intervention of foreign forces and foreign advisers and the Cuban cats-paws in the conflict between North and South Yemen. We are sounding the alarm to warn against the dangers threatening the entire region and the security of the Red Sea as a result of these very serious developments.

Violence, disturbances and the winds of change are blowing over entire belts and regions in the world. The nonalined world, the Arab world and the Muslim world must take positive stands to uproot the last bases of dominance in the world and to stand against the offensive of infiltration and hegemony. They must lay the bases for a new free world that will be peaceful and dominated neither by the East nor the West, a world that will have a growing basis for its own culture, its national character and free will.

Brother fighters and revolutionaries, this is my message to you about our revolution and basic principles and about our determination to transfer the power to the people, to strengthen national unity and to build the new democracy. This is my message to you on the May principle, namely, the nation first and the nation last; the authority, first and last, belongs to the people. I swear that we will not accept others' tulelage, we will not accept the oppression of the arrogant, and we will not be led astray by deception.

Glory and victory be to the Sudanese people, glory and victory to the Sudanese revolution. Peace and blessings of God be upon you.

## Outlines Regional Self-Rule

JN152117 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1940 GMT Mar 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 15 March--Today at the opening session of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], President Numayri submitted a number of principles on regional autonomy for the southern provinces. These are intended to take advantage of and benefit from the studies prepared by the committee for studying regional and local governments and self-rule.

The proposals included the establishment of a legislative council in each region to be called the people's regional council and to comprise several members. The council will perform a number of duties stipulated by the law on administration and security. The law will define those national issues that do not come under the region's legislative and executive authority and those issues to be tackled on a national scale in order to guarantee Sudanese economic freedom. The proposals also included a condition that the principles of regional autonomy should comply with the main provisions of the constitution. Each region's authority will be vested in an official appointed by the president of the republic. The official will be assisted by a number of regional ministers, also appointed by the president.

The proposals further stipulated that the president of the republic will coordinate the relationship between the regional and central ministries. He will, through consultations, determine the number and size of regions. The People's Executive Council will determine, with the approval of the region, the membership and size of the local council within each province in the region. The proposals also called for establishing a comprehensive financial system to insure a just distribution of national revenue and to guarantee the unity of the Sudanese economy, as well as a balanced development of all parts of the country.

## EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH NUMAYRI, DEPARTS

NC141309 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 14 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 14 March--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak left Khartoum this afternoon on his way to Saudi Arabia.

At noon, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri received Mr Husni Mubarak. The meeting lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours and was attended by Sudanese Vice Presidents Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim and Ar-Rashid at-Tahir.

A responsible source at the Sudanese presidential press office stated after the meeting that Husni Mubarak had conveyed a special message from President as-Sadat to President Numayri outlining the results of the recent talks between President as-Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter related to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The spokesman noted that, during the meeting, a telephone conversation was held with President as-Sadat and another telephone conversation with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The spokesman added that during the meeting, it was decided that Mr Husni Mubarak would go to Saudi Arabia.

Numayri, Mubarak Messages

LD151246 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Summary] President Numayri has sent a cable of thanks to Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in reply to the latter's cable following his departure from Khartoum airport this morning. In his cable, President Numayri said, among other things: "I am pleased to have this opportunity of assuring you of our firm position in relation to all the issues affecting our Arab world, primarily that of the just peace we are striving for by all ways and means. When we express our course, we are fully (?aware) that we proceed along a road which has been developed in complete faith, in the inevitability of arriving at what the sincere sons of the nation aim at and in order to achieve what the Palestinian people aspire to. I take this occasion to send my sincerest fraternal greetings to his excellency, my dear brother, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, and to the brothers in vanguard Egypt."

In his cable, Vice President Mubarak said, among other things: "I was pleased to meet your excellency and the brothers, your aides, in the faithful southern part of the Nile Valley today and to convey to you and the beloved Sudanese people the greetings of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and the appreciation of the Arab people in Egypt for your genuine pan-Arab positions, as well as my own admiration for the pioneering steps being taken by the two fraternal countries along the road toward true integration and effective unity in conformity with our single interests and joint destiny.

"I am very happy with the talks we held during this meeting within the framework of consultation and coordination between the two countries and all matters affecting them and our glorious nation."

OPPOSITION LEADER DENOUNCES U.S., EGYPT

JN141947 Baghdad INA in English 1845 GMT 14 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, March 14, INA--The Sudanese opposition leader Ash-Sharif al-Hindi has denounced the new American moves in the Arab area.

In a statement to the Baghdad daily ATH-THAWRAH published today, Al-Hindi called on the Arab masses to overthrow the pro-imperialist regimes in the area for their support to the As-Sadat surrender line.

Al-Hindi, who is a leading member of the Sudanese Federal Democratic Party now on a visit in Iraq, hailed the Iraqi-Syrian Joint National Action Charter and the Baghdad Arab summit conference.

He said the United States was plotting a series of conspiracies aimed at preserving its interest in the area. He called for keeping the Red Sea clear of international conflicts as a peaceful waterway. He revealed that the Egyptian Army was being deployed in Sudan and that new military bases were being built near the border with Libya and Chad. He said that As-Sadat wanted to act as an imperialist policeman in Africa.

Al-Hindi said one of the results of the Camp David agreement was the creation of a new entity opposed to the unity of the Arab people. Concluding, he warned against the so-called Egyptian-Sudanese integration projects.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### POLISARIO MEMBER CONDEMNS MOROCCAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

LD130918 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 12 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Malainine Ould Sadeck, member of the political bureau of the POLISARIO, has issued a statement in which he says that the Moroccan National Defense Council set up by Hassan II is one of the consequences of the many military and diplomatic failures of the monarch. With reference to the recent decision of Rabat to break off diplomatic relations with the Ethiopian revolution and to recall its ambassador to Syria, a country which is the symbol of the Arab nation's dignity, the POLISARIO is calling on the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to condemn the hostile attitude of the king of Morocco toward Syria, which is the bastion of confrontation and steadfastness and whose only crime is to have implemented the decisions of the front's summit in regard to the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence. The POLISARIO also calls on the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries to condemn King Hassan II's provocations and threats against Algeria, which is the pillar of the anti-imperialist fight and provides every moral and material support to the Syrian, Palestinian and Saharan peoples.

### SAHARAN COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD131550 Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

[Summary] Liberated territories, 13 Mar, APS--The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's Defense Ministry issued a communique yesterday on the military operations of the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] on the northern front.

ALPS has attacked several garrisons and military installations of the Moroccan occupation forces and inflicted heavy human and material losses. On 3 and 7 March, ALPS attacked the garrisons at Abattih and Ras Khanfra, 75 km from Tan-Tan. At least 10 Moroccan soldiers were put out of action and 6 of them killed. On 6 and 7 March ALPS shelled Moroccan installations at Tifariti destroying all installations at the local airport, killing 12 Moroccan soldiers and wounding another 12. Similar operations were launched by ALPS at Jdiria and Bir Enzaran on 9 March, in which 9 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 15 wounded.

CABINET MEETING POSTPONED; BEGIN TO MEET WITH MAFDAL

TA161119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 16 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister summoned the MAFDAL ministers for a discussion before the coming Cabinet meeting that will discuss the peace treaty with Egypt and the autonomy issue. The Cabinet meeting, intended for Sunday morning, was put off until Monday. The government's Secretariat explained that the postponement is due to the prime minister's cold.

The MAFDAL's secretary, Dani Vermus, told our correspondent Amon Nadav that the MAFDAL ministers will meet with Mr Begin on Sunday to clarify their party's ultimatum on the autonomy issue.

The MAFDAL's support for the peace agreement depends on the government's support for the autonomy principles as seen by the National Religious Party. According to the MAFDAL's secretary, if the government does not take these decisions his party will view this as a crisis. In such a case he will convene the MAFDAL's Executive for an urgent discussion, even before the Knesset debate, in order to make new decisions.

MINISTERIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE TO ATTEND SIGNING IN U.S.

TA150912 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] The entire Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, headed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, will go to Washington for the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt--after the Knesset approves the agreement next week.

The United States suggested to Begin that all the Cabinet ministers should go to the signing ceremony in Washington. It appears that he felt that at such a historic occasion--the signing of the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab country, the greatest of all the Arab countries--it would be fitting for all Cabinet members to participate.

The Members of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs are: Menahem Begin, Yiga'el Yadin, Moshe Dayan, 'Ezer Weizman, Ari'el Sharon, Simha Ehrlich, Yosef Burg and Eli'ezer Shostaq.

WEIZMAN REMARKS ON UPCOMING DISCUSSIONS PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

TA151246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman this morning left for Washington to finalize the military annex to the peace treaty. Weizman [word indistinct] the details of the Israeli withdrawal and is said to be carrying a proposal under which Israel would hand the town of Al-'Arish to Egypt within 4 months. Weizman is expected back in Israel on Monday. Before leaving this morning he discussed his visit with ABC reporter Andrew Meisels.

[Weizman--begin recording] I am to meet General 'Ali, the defense minister of Egypt to finalize, conclude, not even discuss, because most of the matters are closed, but to do it neatly and properly. We decided to meet in Washington, because there we have most of the staff that we left there, maps, etcetera, and finalize the military annex so that the leaders can sign properly on a really organized document.

The main problem, I think, will be that we are beginning a new era that none of us have experienced before. Unfortunately we are all experienced with before, during and after battle. Now we are experiencing before peace, we are going to be experiencing now during peace. I hope it will not be after. Therefore, the life and the normalization of life between Egypt and us in all its aspects, the first impact will be with the military; thank God, for the first time, without shooting at each other. How we will withdraw, how we will contact each other, how we prevent mishaps. Then the main issue will be the normalization, as I have said: commerce, tourism, agriculture, whatever the two countries can benefit from each so that there will be normal, pleasant neighborhood. There will be ambassadors, there will be embassies opened with resident ambassadors in Cairo and in Tel Aviv and one of the most important things and interesting things will be that as soon as it is signed the Suez Canal will be open to Israeli shipping. I hope that I will be one of the first ones to cross. I haven't decided from south to north or north to south.

[Question] You will also be meeting in Washington with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and other American officials. Will you be discussing military aid required for the implementation of this agreement?

[Answer] Definitely. Actually its a continuation of discussions and I would like to mention that there are no problems. Only the issues are very big. The issues are very important for both countries.

[Question] Mr Weizman, I would say you have a close, an almost personal relationship with Egyptian President as-Sadat. [sentence indistinct] Now that this thing looks like it is coming to a successful conclusion do you have any message for him?

[Answer] I sent him a message already: Mabruk. Look, I don't want to become sentimental. Mabruk means blessing. I consider him a great leader. I think he is courageous and wise and I do hope that the friendship that we struck in very unusual circumstances will be shared by other Israelis and that other Israelis will find out the pleasant things, the interesting things that I found in Egypt. They will find a few problems too, so will the Egyptians. [end recording]

DAYAN BRIEFS FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ON TREATY

TA151303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Dayan believes that the United States will make an honest effort to persuade Jordan and even Syria to become involved in the peace process. Dayan was speaking this morning to members of the diplomatic community in Israel. With the details, Arye Haskell:

[Begin recording] The foreign minister told the diplomats that he was convinced the Americans would do everything to make the treaty attractive, suggesting that any additional countries who join the process could expect from Washington what he called, good will gestures. This effort, Dayan thought, would be part of a U.S. endeavor to advance the talks on the West Bank and Gaza autonomy which would begin 1 month after the treaty between Israel and Egypt was signed.

While the Americans were willing to underwrite the peace treaty, Dayan said, this did not mean a defense or military pact with Israel.

As for the face or shape of autonomy, Dayan said that Israel would keep its promises made at Camp David, including those on autonomy, and that these had already won Knesset approval.

Concerning the course of the negotiations, Dayan revealed that when Prime Minister Menahem Begin came back from Washington he brought with him an agreed draft dealing with Article VI of the treaty--that concerning its precedence over other accords--and also of the accompanying letter on autonomy. He described the changes on these as minor, a word here or there, as he reportedly put it.

One problem had been whether or not the issue of Gaza would be included in the accompanying letter. Israel had objected to the idea of an Egyptian presence in Gaza in the final agreement. Dayan revealed that there was no specific reference to Gaza or to an Egyptian presence the e in the text as it now stands.

On the question of the exchange of ambassadors, Dayan said that Egypt was prepared to implement this 10 months after the signing and when Israel had completed the first stage of the Sinai withdrawal. However, further clarifications of these points could be expected in the talks Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman is about to have in Washington.

Concerning Israel's future oil supplies, Dayan said that Egypt would honor its undertakings on this and that these would be listed in a protocol to be attached to the peace treaty. He hoped for long range contracts, not with Egypt, but with the Western companies marketing Egyptian oil. At the same time there was a U.S. undertaking to insure Israel's energy supplies for the next 15 years but Dayan hoped it would not be necessary to call on this. The foreign minister also said that the Egyptians were hoping for what they call steps to improve the atmosphere between the two countries. He said that they were asking, inter alia, for the release of political detainees not brought to trial for any reason, but on this Israel had made no promises.

FOREIGN MINISTER DAYAN MEETS LIKUD KNESSET FACTION

TA151825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel, Razi Barqay reports from the prime minister's office--live]

[Text] The meeting between the Likud Knesset faction members and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is still continuing, but let us first report what we were told several minutes ago by some members of the Herut faction who participated in the meeting. According to them, during consultations between the Knesset members of the Liberal faction of the Likud, headed by Minister Simha Ehrlich, it was decided that the Liberal Knesset members will appeal to Dayan and the Cabinet, asking them not to hold a discussion on autonomy before the agreement with Egypt is signed. If this is true, this constitutes a clear deviation from the Likud and MAFDAL decisions to hold a discussion of the autonomy issue in the Cabinet as early as next Sunday.

And now back to what Moshe Dayan has said so far during the meeting. The Cabinet, Dayan said, approved the interim stages of the withdrawal for the first 9 months. This was a U.S.-Egyptian proposal, in return for which ambassadors of the two countries will be appointed during the tenth month.

On the oil issue, the foreign minister says, there will not be a situation in which the Egyptians in effect do not want to sell us oil, and under no circumstances will they be able to hide behind all kinds of reasons and pretexts. The oil which we will need if Egypt does not sell us oil will be covered by the United States. In the appendix to the agreement, it is stated that after the initial withdrawal there will be normalization of relations; economic normalization means that both parties agree that Israel is entitled to come and present itself as a consumer for the oil from the wells. This solution does not really bind Egypt, but it is a solution in principle and we insisted, Dayan said, that Egypt sign in the appendix that Israel will be treated like any other country. If we cannot manage on our own in the oil market, the foreign minister added, then the United States will guarantee supply sources to Israel for 15 years.

And on another issue, Dayan revealed that an agreement of understanding is being consolidated between ourselves and the United States, according to which the degree of U.S. responsibility for implementing the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt will be formulated in writing. And in a side remark directed at Moshe Shamir, who claimed that there has been erosion in the Israeli positions since Camp David, Dayan said: No deterioration has occurred since then.

The issue of Egyptian liaison officers in Gaza, the foreign minister said, was totally rejected by the Cabinet. In the appendix, which we will sign, the issue of Egyptian liaison officers is not mentioned. This is the version, more or less, of what the foreign minister said. As we have said before, the meeting is still underway. It is about to end in a few minutes.

Navigation in Suez Canal Insured

TA151810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The foreign minister said that immediately after the peace treaty is signed, Egypt will permit absolute freedom of navigation to all Israeli vessels, including naval vessels. At a meeting with the Likud faction at the prime minister's office, Moshe Dayan said that this had been determined in the agreement.

The meeting is currently underway and our correspondent Razi Barqay estimates that only seven or eight members of the faction will vote against the treaty in the Knesset.

MK CORFU ON POSSIBLE RESULTS OF VOTE WITHIN LIKUD

TA151817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel, Razi Barqay interviews Coalition Executive Chairman Hayim Corfu in the prime minister's office--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Coalition Executive Chairman Hayim Corfu, is it your impression from this meeting that the majority of the faction will support the Cabinet decision?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. The vast majority of those who spoke are in favor of the peace agreement. The argument is friendly, the members occasionally unburden themselves of everything that bothers them and all their doubts. I have no doubt that the majority of the members will totally support the Cabinet decisions.

[Question] What do you mean by the majority: You have 45 Knesset members?

[Answer] I think that in the present circumstances I would risk saying that 38 or 39 will vote in favor.

[Question] And the rest will object?

[Answer] Object and abstain.

[Question] Mr Corfu, was it your impression that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan wants to avoid opening a discussion on autonomy at this stage, prior to the signing of the peace treaty?

[Answer] No. He did not take any stance on this issue. There were members who spoke about the importance of a discussion on autonomy so that our position is clear to the United States and Egypt. At this point Dayan, for once, asked for the floor and announced that in every forum in which we met with the United States we fully clarified our position concerning settlement in Judaea and Samaria.

[Question] But does he not think that the Cabinet session on Sunday should deal with the autonomy issue?

[Answer] This I cannot say. He did not speak along this line and as for what he thinks--I cannot tell.

[Barqay] In a few minutes the meeting is about to end without any decision. Anyone who thought that this meeting would bring a strong confrontation between the Likud and Minister Dayan was proved wrong. One of those who left the meeting about an hour ago told us: Moshe Dayan prevented a confrontation with the Cabinet and the entire meeting was intended only to open control valves: The members expressed their opinion, but the decision has in any case already been made. Back to the studio until the meeting ends.

DAYAN BELIEVES LIKUD MAJORITY WILL VOTE FOR TREATY

TA160624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday night, after a long meeting with the Likud Knesset faction, that his impression was that the majority of the faction supports the government's positions. In answer to our correspondent's question on the demand in the Likud and the MAFDAL to discuss the autonomy plan before signing the treaty with Egypt, Dayan said that the government and the parties will decide on this.

PARTIES REACT TO PROPOSED PEACE TREATY

Deliberations of MAFDAL Meeting

TA151952 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg said that in the negotiations with the U.S. President and with the leaders of the Washington administration it was clearly stated that the autonomy plan applies only to territory, not to people. He told the representatives of the Judaea and Samaria settlers, who broke into the MAFDAL Executive meeting, that the Americans were clearly told that an objection to settlement in the area will constitute an obstacle to peace.

Dr Burg emphasized that this time the Cabinet acted in accordance with its and the Knesset's decisions on the Camp David accords. Israel must act cautiously in light of developments in Iran; it must decide between the price of peace and all its risks--including the risk that a Palestinian state might grow out of autonomy--and a possibility which might bring us to a Geneva conference.

Minister Zevulun Hammer noted during the debate that this time the vote will be difficult for the MAFDAL because the covert in the treaty exceeds the overt. The party will, Hammer said, be resolute in its decision on whether it is or is not necessary to make an attempt which may perhaps bring us real peace. The MAFDAL's supreme goals are that under no circumstances will we return to the 1967 borders; that a Palestinian state will not be established; and that there will be a well-developed Israeli entity in Judaea and Samaria. In his opinion, the party position should be contingent upon what happens in the area.

Rabbi Hayim Druckman demanded that the MAFDAL Knesset faction vote against the peace treaty with Egypt and that if his proposal is not accepted, that it vote against it. It is, at least, necessary to save Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Rabbi Druckman does not have faith in As-Sadat because he claims the Egyptian president has not given up war. The rabbi demands that the principles of the MAFDAL Autonomy Committee constitute an ultimatum and be brought for Cabinet and even Knesset approval. In Rabbi Druckman's opinion, just as As-Sadat says that autonomy is the basis for a Palestinian state, so Israel must declare its principles concerning the autonomy plan.

The report on the debate currently underway at the MAFDAL faction meeting was by our correspondent Asher Schwartz.

Meeting Interrupted by Settlers

TA151839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Dozens of representatives of Judaea and Samaria settlements broke into the MAFDAL Executive meeting which convened to discuss the peace treaty and interrupted the meeting with songs and dances. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav says that the inclination in the MAFDAL is to support the treaty, but to condition the vote in favor of it on a Cabinet debate on the nature of autonomy.

MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir brought to the meeting the decisions of the Autonomy Commission he heads, which say that it is necessary to insure that a Palestinian state will not be established as a result of the autonomy plan. It is necessary to secure the prosperity of Israeli settlements whose establishment has been approved as well as to guarantee that their security--both external and domestic--be in the hands of the IDF.

Approval of Cabinet Decision

TA152018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] This evening the MAFDAL Executive approved by a vast majority its support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, provided the Cabinet accept the autonomy principles as consolidated in the MAFDAL. The MAFDAL decision says that the National Religious Party will not be part of a plan which would contradict the principles of autonomy as it views them.

The MAFDAL Executive has instructed its ministers to bring the party decision concerning autonomy to the Cabinet and stated that if the Cabinet does not accept these principles, the MAFDAL bodies will be convened to decide the party's position.

Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that the MAFDAL debate was concluded by Mr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, who said that it is inconceivable that As-Sadat would declare his position on autonomy while Israel does not announce its positions. He added that if this position--as the MAFDAL proposes it--blows up the peace agreement, this risk must be taken.

Democratic Movement Supports Cabinet

TA151721 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv, 15 Mar--the Democratic Movement Secretariat has decided today, after a lengthy debate, to recommend to the movement's Council:

1. To support the Cabinet's decisions concerning the peace treaty.
2. To express esteem and gratitude to the prime minister, to the Cabinet and the Democratic Movement Ministers Prof Yiga'el Yadin, Shmu'el Tamir and Dr Yisra'el Katz for their untiring efforts and for their contribution to attaining peace.
3. The Secretariat expressed its opinion that now more than ever its path and positions since the very beginning of the (?the process) until now has been proved right.
4. The Secretariat calls upon the Government of Israel to prepare, immediately after the peace agreement is signed, for a comprehensive and coordinated treatment of domestic, economic and social problems in the country.

RAKAH Won't Support Treaty

TA160738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Mar 79 TA

[Text] RAKAH's Central Committee yesterday decided its members will vote against the treaty with Egypt. RAKAH's secretary general, MK Wilner, said his party will vote against the agreement since, in its opinion, it does not bring peace closer but rather drives it away.

Citizens Rights Movement Supports Treaty

TA151947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The Citizens Rights Movement supports the peace treaty which will be signed between Israel and Egypt in spite of its disappointment with the way the negotiations were conducted and its lack of confidence in the Likud government. The movement Secretariat calls upon the Cabinet to prevent any acts of provocation by settlers in the territories which might obstruct the implementation of the peace treaty.

POLL SHOWS 68 PERCENT SATISFIED WITH TREATY

TA160823 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Mar 79 p 3 TA

[Text] A public opinion poll conducted by telephone by the Dahaf Research Institute shows that most of the people interviewed were pleased with the peace treaty.

Replying to the question "Are you or are you not pleased with the peace treaty?" 68 percent said that they were, 17.6 percent said they were not, and 14.4 percent found it hard to decide.

Of those questioned, 62.2 percent said that they were satisfied with Menahem Begin as prime minister as against 27.4 percent who are not and 10.4 percent who could not decide.

As for 'Ezer Weizman as defense minister, 77.2 percent are satisfied with him, 14.6 percent are not and 8.2 percent could not decide.

Concerning Moshe Dayan's performance as foreign minister, 65.2 percent are satisfied, 23.2 percent are not and 11.6 are undecided.

ISRAELI CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER

TA151959 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil says that any discussion of the autonomy issue is premature. He made this statement in a special interview with our Cairo envoy Ehud Ya'ari. Khalil complained that Israeli personalities are eager to make public statements, but said that he does not have any regard for them.

In reaction to the fact that the Israeli Cabinet will hold a discussion on autonomy on Sunday, the Egyptian politician said that he had already rejected the Ben-Elisar committee recommendations. He recommended discussing the issue at a later date, in an atmosphere devoid of emotions. He called on the people of Israel to forget past animosity and to take a realist's approach in the future so as to realize the slogan: live and let live.

DAVAR COMMENTS ON THE PEACE AGREEMENT

TA151154 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Mar 79 p 9 TA

[Hagay Eshed commentary: "The Summit Agreement"]

[Excerpt] The fact that this is a summit agreement, that many of its details were achieved and determined through the personal involvement of President Carter, President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin, is very important to the degree of validity of the agreements. This personal involvement may be the best guarantee that the agreement will be maintained and honored by the three countries. If President as-Sadat breaks his personal commitment to President Carter, he will give Israel a priceless practical advantage which is beyond evaluating in terms of any military, political or publicity step or reaction Israel may take.

The same goes for Israel. Any attempt on its part to break the agreement or bypass its articles cannot be made under the excuse of a misunderstanding. A misunderstanding may be applied to low, or medium levels, not to the supreme level over which there is no authority for complaints or amendments. Let us also add to this the personal dramatization. [last word in English] of President Carter who accepted the personal challenge and came to the center of the action to negotiate directly and went back crowned with a great personal victory. A blow at the agreement would be a personal blow at the one who personally brought it about. It would also be a blow at the peak of the publicity and openess with which the agreement was achieved and celebrated. This means that the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt is stamped with the mark of the personal involvement of the leaders of the three countries, at least for their terms in office. There is no guarantee in this of what will happen later, but an interim period has now been created in which foundations can be laid for what will come later.

It has already been said and written many times that the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt is, by its very nature, a partial and temporary peace agreement and that it is dependent on other factors in the region and in the world. It is not a comprehensive, full and stable agreement; it is not forever. It is doubtful whether there will be genuine peace. All the previous reservations and question marks have remained unchanged. But, as an agreement with these traits, it comes to the world with an additional immunization which it might not have had had it not been for the involvement and personal guarantee of the summit agreement. The artificial immunization of the agreement may permit the parties to take better advantage of the short interim period it will guarantee. On the other hand, it will lay additional restrictions on each of the sides, who will not want to be accused of violating it. These are questions which will be on the agenda during the next stage which will begin right after the signing of the peace agreement and no later than the beginning of the negotiations over autonomy, a month after the signing. It is necessary to consider the possibility that President Carter will want to be personally involved in all future stages of the negotiations as well.

And some advice for all those who have opposed the peace agreement with Egypt and to those who continue the autonomy program: The peace agreement is a political fait accompli. The struggle against the autonomy program must now move onto new tracks, while accepting the fact of the agreement and not opposing it, and while not even denying the previous opposition to the fact of the peace agreement before it was created. There is no political opportunism here; just the opposite, there is in this a form of political realism and adherence to an objective, demanding a continuation of the previous campaign on new lines.

HA'ARETZ WARNS OF ILLUSION OF U.S.-ISRAELI UNDERSTANDING

TA151300 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Mar 79 p 9 TA

['Uzzi Benziman commentary: "The Illusions of the Understanding With the United States"]

[Excerpt] The Begin government is following in the footsteps of the Rabin government, asking that an emergency exit be prepared for it in case obstacles are raised at the main gate between it and Egypt. Jerusalem is asking the U.S. to guarantee the implementation of the peace treaty by Egypt. Israel wants to reach a political understanding with the United States regarding the situations that will develop in the relations between the countries of the Middle East and difficulties that will arise in Israel's international status.

The government is doing this unwillingly. It is hesitant to completely trust Cairo's ability to live up to the commitments the latter has assumed in the peace treaty. Israel is very well aware of the difficult problems (much more so than those which made negotiations on Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty so difficult) confronting it during the deliberations over the change in the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Because of this, it wants to obtain U.S. support for its positions in advance.

By so doing Israel is increasing its reliance on the U.S. trap, but it appears that there is no alternative to this. The Israeli-Egyptian negotiations were founded on active U.S. involvement from the beginning. Menahem Begin and Moshe Dayan caused this: Begin, when he saw fit to present President Carter with the peace program and make him a partner in the negotiations; Dayan, when he came to the conclusion that without active U.S. mediation, there was no chance of bringing the positions of Cairo and Jerusalem any closer.

'Ezer Weizman had another opinion: He wanted to arrive at direct dialog with the Egyptians and to decrease, as far as possible, the U.S. share in the process. The aim of the minister of defense was foiled--either because it did not stand up to the test of reality or because the official contacts between Israel and Egypt (as opposed to the unofficial talks) proved that without the U.S. umbrella, the Israeli and Egyptian negotiations got very wet.

Post factum, the United States changed from a mediator to an active partner and, in fact, to the main moving force which brought the negotiations to the threshold of completion. In the dynamics created since the U.S. involvement began, the final stage received a very powerful U.S. dimension: [as published] Carter himself negotiated with Begin and As-Sadat; he made promises to the leaders of Israel and Egypt. With his own mouth he gave far-reaching commitments to both nations. And so the negotiations are coming to their end, thanks only to the muscle used by the U.S. administration. The U.S. involvement in the peace treaty is absolutely complete. Without it the agreement will not be found and without a continuation of its active participation it will not come to pass.

The difficulty facing Israel originates with the status of the United States, which has become the supreme arbiter in the interpretation of the peace treaty. The exhausting Israeli-Egyptian bargaining over the nature of the treaty's articles is intended to guarantee each of them against the U.S. sheriff [last word in English], in the event of differences of opinion and misunderstandings. Since the framework agreement, which deals with the change in the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is based from the beginning on differences of opinion, it won't be long before Israel and Egypt find themselves standing before the U.S. arbiter.

The logic which formed the basis of the Camp David agreements, and which found expression in this week's negotiations, determines that the solutions involving the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza should be kept vague. The postponement of the deliberations over establishing a new order in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is intended to permit Israel and Egypt to establish peaceful relations.

Very soon, a month after signing the Israeli-Egyptian agreement, the two countries will find themselves in renewed confrontation over the image of the regime and lifestyle in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. When they encounter the first difficulty, they will ask the U.S. to pass judgement. Both of them will rely on the deliberately vague formulation of the agreement. Both of them will aim at a basically contradictory solution to the status of the Palestinians.

We can foresee that Israel will be in trouble: The United States sees autonomy and its purpose more through Egyptian eyes than through Israeli glasses. The cooperation and political understanding between Jerusalem and Washington may be revealed as a false enchantment unless Israel accepts the U.S. interpretation of the peace treaty and adopts the White House and State Department's views on the image of the political arrangement to be founded in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

MINISTER SHARON ON LIFE IN JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA151702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon says that in his opinion in Judaea and Samaria Israel can carry out a fair, yet firm, policy.

In his opinion, life in Judaea and Samaria will be quiet in the future and will be normal. The rioters will not dictate to the Jewish settlers in the area how they should live or what the future of the area will be. Minister Sharon was speaking to our correspondent Razi Barqay at the end of a tour of Judaea and Samaria settlements.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES WAYS TO CURB DISTURBANCES

TA150945 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Mar 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Tewfiq Khuri]

[Excerpt] The military government is holding feverish discussions to decide upon a desirable policy for curbing the demonstrations that have taken place in the territories over the last few days involving a large number of students and youths from East Jerusalem, Nabulus, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Al-Birah, Jericho and other places.

In the past few days the military government authorities have ordered the closure of about 10 schools in various places and have also arrested dozens of students involved in rioting. (The arrest of the students was made possible through use of photographs identifying the rioters. Yesterday, students began covering their faces to prevent identification.)

HIGH COURT REJECTS SUIT BY WEST BANK LANDOWNERS

TA150935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The High Court of Justice has rejected a suit filed by 12 residents of the Bet-el region and 13 residents of the Tubas area who claimed that their land had been unlawfully seized by the military government for civilian purposes. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in its reasoning the court maintained, among other things, that there is no doubt that the presence of civilian settlements in the occupied territories contributes to security and there is no need to be a military expert to understand that terrorist elements can act with greater ease in an area populated only be people who support them.

Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal points out that a legal representative of the International Red Cross was present during the court's proceedings. He told our correspondent that he will submit a report to Geneva and that his presence was required since the proceedings related to interpretations of the Geneva Convention.

HALHUL RESIDENTS KILLED IN 15 MAR DISTURBANCES

TA151116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Today in Halhul near Mount Hebron a local resident and a schoolgirl were killed and another pupil was slightly injured in his leg in a confrontation with security personnel. The names of the killed are: (Nasri an-Nani) aged 21 and (Rab al-Shalalde) aged 17. Yusuf Salah (Badawi) was slightly injured.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that a curfew has been imposed on the town. The OC Central Command and the commander of Judaea and Samaria have gone to Halhul to examine the circumstances of the incident. Security personnel told our correspondent that the pupils' demonstration in Halhul this morning was very violent.

The incident in Halhul was the most serious of the confrontations this morning between demonstrators and security personnel in Judaean towns. There were riots in East Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, Bayt Jala, Jericho, Ramallah and in refugee camps in the vicinity. In certain cases security personnel dispersed the demonstrators with force using tear gas and firing into the air.

## Investigatory Committee Set Up

TA151708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Mar 79 TA

[Text] An investigatory committee has been set up to look into the circumstances of the death of two local youths during the riots in Halhul. The bodies have been sent to the pathological institute in order to determine whether the shots fired at the demonstrators were from soldiers' weapons or from those of inhabitants who were at the site. Both security men and inhabitants shot into the air to disperse the demonstration, but to no effect; then more shots were fired which killed the two youths and injured a third. The demonstrators were very violent and numerous. An ITIM correspondent reports that some of the rioters tried to snatch the soldiers' arms from them. Immediately after the incident, the security personnel made arrests among the demonstrators and those inciting them.

The commander of the Central Command and the commander of Judaea and Samaria came to Halhul at noon to investigate the circumstances of the incident.

## GUSH EMUNIM TO EMBARK ON LARGE SETTLEMENT DRIVE

TA160614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 16 Mar 79 TA

[Text] A special headquarters was established by Gush Emunim for a new settlement operation intended to foil the peace agreements and complicate the implementation of the autonomy plan. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh has learned that in response to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty Gush Emunim intends to set up seven settlements in Judaea and Samaria next week. Gush Emunim will be aided by its supporters in the settlement movement and its supporters in the settlements beyond the green line. It was made clear to the settlement nuclei that the settlements will be set up despite the government's opposition.

## ALERT DECLARED ON TEMPLE MOUNT, WEST BANK

TA160954 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[By Barukh Me'iri and Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Great tension prevails in Jerusalem toward the Friday prayer on Temple Mount.

Large security forces--partially brought from outside Jerusalem--arrived in the capital and were stationed in various places in the old city.

It is feared that due to yesterday's events in the Hebron mountain area, as well as the impending peace agreement with Egypt, the thousands of worshipers may become inflamed. Yesterday the police had to use tear gas to disperse the demonstrators near the Flower Gate and other places in the old city. Three people were detained.

The demonstrators also tried to lay idle commercial life but they have recently run into opposition by most of the businessmen.

The military authorities in Judaea and Samaria will reinforce their units in all regional towns and especially in Hebron today for fear that the death of the two youths in the incident in Halhul will be used in the mosques to incite the people.

Despite actions taken to calm spirits yesterday among public personalities and students, and although the curfew in Halhul will continue until after the funeral of the two youths, security elements are preparing for any event. It was learned that foreign television teams were told by extreme elements in Judaea and Samaria "to be on the alert" in several locations, particularly in Hebron.

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN ADDRESSES NATION OVER RADIO, TV

ID151540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1740 GMT 14 Mar 79 ID

[Talk by Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan on national Iranian radio and television on 14 March--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: I send the greetings of a person whom you see as prime minister, and the greetings of the provisional government to you dear compatriots, sympathizers and fellow sufferers, and to all the strata of the realm and nation over the length and breadth of the country.

This time, again, our meeting through television has been postponed, delayed. I very much wanted to make our television meeting a two-way affair instead of the one-way affair that it is. Well, it is a one-way affair. The reason for the delay--which has been over 15 days--is that first, I have not hand much time--my time is very limited. Second, I wanted this chat to begin with a message and congratulations on the new year, and with the prayer: "O disposer of night and day, O turner of hearts and minds, O changer of things and conditions, change our conditions for the best." Third, when I speak--and this is natural--I like to speak about pleasant things, to talk positively and not grumble, complain, remonstrate and moan as much as I used to and which was rather disheartening. As I am not disheartened, I do not intend to dishearten others. But since I deem you, the nation, to be in charge of affairs and in charge of the realm, it is therefore the government's duty not to deceive you, but to put you in the picture as far as the realities are concerned, so that with a knowledge of the realities and with a sense of the problems we can go ahead and find a solution, a way out.

I was extremely happy when I saw that the people's Mujahidin, for instance, have come to their senses and have greatly toned down their excessive anger, although I do not know whether this is due to my advice or their own goodheartedness. And the people's Fada'i-ye, too, have announced their support for and cooperation and friendship with the government. These are extremely hopeful signs.

From the two interviews given by the finance minister, and later the one given by the governor of the Central Bank, it has transpired that we now have 200 billion rials in the strongroom of the Central Bank, whereas when the bank reopened and resumed work there were no more than 50 billion rials there. On the first day, 20 billion rials were withdrawn--of course, no one stole this as the banks were given cheques--and another 15 billion rials were withdrawn the next day. On the third day nothing was left and we were compelled to increase the supply of bank notes. Now, more money than the bank notes circulated has come back to the banks; that is, the people's confidence has returned and the people's cooperation has increased. This shows the usefulness and necessity of these chats and particularly the chats which my dear colleagues, the other ministers, give and my own speeches.

Fortunately--and since one should not be pessimistic and under no circumstances would I wish to dishearten anyone--no danger threatens us from abroad. We have friendly relations with all the neighboring countries and, moreover, they themselves are keeping a sharp eye on one another so that none of them transgresses against us. Should there exist any danger from abroad, it will only be a result of the internal situation, and that is something for ourselves--it is in our own hands.

Of course, there are a number of people both inside and outside the country who are dreaming of the past, and the cauldron of their avarice comes to the boil now and again. They imagine that with their provocations and actions they can reverse the situation, but they are making futile efforts.

Our problems are multifarious and immense--and each problem on its own is of this character--and since I must talk to you about problems, with your permission, when I speak of these problems to you later it will not be to hoodwink the nation, but rather for your information so that later a solution and a way out can be found, so that your assistance can be called on. And indeed, there is a way out. It is in your hands. A part of it is in the hands of this government, but the greater part is in your hands.

The fact is that our hearts are troubled. This revolution of ours--which is unique in the world--is constantly being praised in telegrams of congratulations, felicitations and support which are arriving from all around the world, not only from governments which could possibly be doing this out of diplomatic courtesy and protocol, but also from various groups, nationalities, Muslims, Christians, and non-Christians, whether leftist or rightist. They come to us, their representatives come here and are received by the ayatollah, and they contact the government--and you have no idea of the spirit, joy, admiration and approval with which they marvel at, support and extol the Iranian revolution. Our hearts are troubled about our hard work, acts of self-sacrifice, victories and great revolution going to waste, becoming spoiled and deficient and--God forbid--that we should have to face and be beset by problems, headaches and great losses. It would be a shame if we were to lose by our own hands that cleanliness and that victory.

One of the great ambassadors said something which I conveyed verbatim to the master [Khomeyni] and I went along with what was said 100 percent; it did not bear the stigma of hypocrisy and duplicity. He said: Your revolution--of course, he said this some 15 days or possibly 3 weeks after coming here--your revolution was a moral and religious revolution. It would be a shame if it became stained and collapsed after this fame, power and prestige that it has attained in the world by aquiring an amoral and irreligious hue with all these secret trials, with these slayings. This was sympathy shown us by a foreigner, and a great many other foreigners have shown this sympathy and continue to do so.

This sympathy came from international forums, to which at one time we had recourse, and they came to our assistance following our cry for help and were an effective factor in crushing and overthrowing the former regime. When our fellow prisoners resorted to hunger strikes in prison and the SAVAKists, the court and the other organs became spiteful and gave orders to beat these people, kill them and to openly say: We will break them, we sought help from these people, and they sent their protests and their representatives to make sure that someone would be of assistance to these hunger strikers and save them. These are the people who conveyed our cry to the world when we used to say: What kind of trials are these when there are no juries? Why do you do this to political prisoners? Why do you try us on camera? They became our supporters and they were effective in that capacity. Now the same people are protesting to this revolutionary government and are asking us: Why are you doing this, sir? Look for yourselves and see the disgrace we are facing in the world!

Another cause for regret is domestic disputes and disturbances. What unity we had during the first phase of the revolution! What unity of word, what unity and brotherliness we had! And what sympathy, fellow-feeling and troublesharing we had! But now everybody, whether left or right, right or left, bourgeois or otherwise, townsfolk and villagers, Sunnites or Shi'ites, people from all places are openly arguing and causing disputes.

We, too, are beset by such problems. In a realm where the butcher, preacher, worker and tradesman--bear in mind that I do not wish to insult anyone and I am not saying these people are lowly--possess and sit in Mercedes Benz cars, people come along and start finding faults, saying: Why does the prime minister travel in a Mercedes? Then they go and constantly whisper in the master's ear: These people eat off gold and silver plates. There are nude women in the ministries and they live in pharaonic palaces. These difficulties have always existed. [passage indistinct]

What we have attained so far is that first, this provisional government is a full coalition government made up of those who took part in the struggle, within the ranks of Muslim nationalists and the allies of the illustrious leader, and who represent the overwhelming majority of the people in the realm. The government is the mirror and embodiment of all these groups. And, thanks be to God, in this coalition government the members enjoy complete cooperation, sincerity and friendship. Everywhere in the world, whenever a majority party comes to power, it forms a government from within itself. Nevertheless, in order to enjoy the cooperation, views and the ideas of others--and under no circumstances would I say that their ideas are wrong and are not better than ours--a post of minister of state for revolution projects has been set up with the task of working out and preparing in a common sense, reasonable, orderly and correct manner a real revolutionary government of the future. We have invited everyone to put forward whatever ideas, thoughts, beliefs and suggestions they have. Why do you kick up a fuss in the newspapers? By all means do so. There is no problem on this, but for heavens sake send me a copy.

The third problem, to which I have alluded in my previous speeches, but unfortunately as I correctly expected is a big problem, consists of all this indecent haste, the pressures which they bring to bear from every corner such as: Come on, hurry up, make a revolution! Which of our ills are being cured, who is curing our ills? What kind of a revolutionary government is this? When will you give us what is due to us? Of course, we have never said that we do not make revolutions and we do not want revolutions. We do. But this should be secure, fundamental, studied, faultless and every part of it should be at the right time. This revolution will come about at a time when it has been endorsed by the nation and the Majlis. We have no right, so long as there has not been a referendum, so long as the nation has not given its vote and so long as a constitution has not been approved, to institute fundamental changes on our own. Nevertheless, right from the very first day we have embarked on reforms and changes which in themselves constitute a revolution, and we shall continue this, but only gradually. We should not forget that this is a provisional government which will institute a referendum and make preparations.

Pressure is not only brought to bear on the government, but also on the master--the master who is wholly sentiment, revolution and compassion and who, from the very foundation, from his heart, mind and tongue, has always been the defender and supporter of the weak, destitute and--quoting him--the shoeless class.

Well, they go and excite his feelings. Then the master is compelled and cannot hold out, and over our heads, without referring to and consulting the government, without asking us, he graciously issues communiques and decrees and suddenly he puts us in a tight spot: Make power and water free--at least for those whose consumption is small! Build houses and homes for the barefooted ones! Frozen meat should not be eaten! Buses should be free! And other similar things.

One night, last Thursday night--that is, 6 days ago--when, as the eight members of the Cabinet, we went to see him, we said quite candidly: May God increase the life, honor and success of the master! You have confused us, just like other people. At least convey your instructions and orders to us and tell us what should be done.

We came--of course this took place 2 or 3 weeks ago--and said that those people--of course a resolution was issued and was put into effect and made public--who consumed less than 100 kw electricity per month should have it free of charge, and that those who consumed less than 10 cubic meters of water per month--perhaps I am giving the wrong figure--they, too, are exempt from payment. Well, so far so good. It was a revolutionary act, an act in line with God's wishes. Then we thought: How could this money, which will not be forthcoming, be replaced? We said, well, saving, and abolishing redundant posts--things which we are busy instituting, and continue to do--and curbing all these incredible and strange extravagances which hitherto existed, will make up for this. While we were working that out we heard that the water board in Qom, since most of the consumers consume less than 10 cubic meters, would be bankrupt. Dear me, what could we do! The government has to foot the bill. Let us call the chief physician. The same applied to the subject of power consumption.

For investigating--or, rather, for not having investigated--the position of the poor people and the destitute, the ayatollah graciously remonstrated with me a great deal. Well, he was right to do so. How much better that we should hear things from him in person. Well, we said that it is not as if we were sleeping on mattresses made of swan's feathers or, as some have said, we are eating and drinking from gold plates. We have to put up with such things in life.

Everyone, wherever he may be in the realm and wherever he may come from, wants an instantaneous redress of all the injustices imposed on him in the past, when his rights were trampled under foot--or he imagines they were trampled under foot--since a revolution has taken place and the revolution has achieved victory, and since the government is a national and revolutionary government and wants all these problems and debts to be put right. Take for instance all the quarrels between the Shi'ites and Sunnis. The Shi'ite insults [Caliph] 'Umar. The Sunni, let us say, has prayed differently. They have all kept their grudges and now wish to settle accounts. Land reform has taken place and land was taken from this person and given to that one. [passage indistinct] In Kordestan, they have trampled under foot the people's rights in a thousand different ways. The same has taken place in Baluchestan, in Gonbad-e Kavus, in a thousand different places. Now they are panicking. Now they wish to solve all these problems inherited from the past and, should the government fail to do so, they themselves will pounce on one another, will attack one another, and then can you imagine what problems they would create for the government and particularly for the realm?

Of course, luckily, things are not like this and it would be unjust and ungrateful of me if I did not say that 3 nights ago, 3 days ago, I received a letter from our Sunni brethren in Baluchestan. Apart from being beautifully written--and a man is pleased to see a decent piece of penmanship--its text and tone were humane, very logical, saying that: We are not secessionists under any circumstances, we are not the enemies of the Shi'ites, we do not consider ourselves as separate from our Shi'ite brethren, but we have the following to say: In places where we are the majority, schools should be such and such, and our education should be such. And so the letter goes on, about a series of things which the government has done and still does; and then, among other things, about (?Islam)--and I do not wish to say that this is (?my) opinion, I merely quote them--and what they say is principled: In the new constitution do not write that the realm's faith is 12-iman Shi'ism. Write that the realm's religion is Islam.

Do not forget that I myself do not agree with this, but what they said is reasonable. We replied to them: Sir, we have conveyed all your wishs to the supreme council for revolution projects for study and contemplation. Perhaps they will approve this point of view.

I have said exactly the same to the Armenian, Assyrian, Zoroastrian and Jewish minorities: Sir, if you think that your rights were trampled under foot in the previous constitution, please tell us what you think. But my saying so is no guarantee that it will definitely happen. The constitution is expected to be revised, so please tell us what you think are your rights, and your views on the same.

The fifth issue: A large number of workers who have not received their wages or who received them in short measure during the strikes have now moved and are demanding their unpaid wages--and they want them very urgently, mind you.

All these issues are sufficient to topple a government. The dear workers can be divided into three groups: Workers in government agencies; workers in the private sector, but that part of the private sector which is in working or semi-working order, since the factories and trading concerns are working; and thirdly workers in the part of the private sector which has been shelved and has no one to look after it--and these workers are many. Now what do these workers, our dear brother and sister workers, say? They say we are, first of all, workers. Well, they are right and the workers are the apples of the eyes of all. Their other main contention is that they have struck; and they themselves say--as the ayatollah, too, has been gracious enough to say--you people say that it was these very strikes by the workers that brought the revolution's victory. This is quite true.

I shall now return to the issue of the (?difficulties). What is the origin of these difficulties and the main problem of the realm? In my opinion, the origins are the following: Certain people--of course, I do not mean all people and I do not mean the majority--a certain minority imagines that a revolution has taken place and that we have achieved victory. They consider themselves as victors who have entered a country full of riches and affluence. They think that at the moment they have nothing to do but to hasten to these riches, share them, and everyone who had been deprived of something should retrieve it and obtain his share, and then they should all sleep in comfort and enjoy themselves. All this while the revolution has not yet been secured. The main task still lies ahead. The difficult stage is now. This is the positive stage of construction, which remains. When the imam and when all of us used to say that the revolution was carried out by the entire realm, nation and by all the strata, whether they were townsfolk, villagers, intellectuals, clergymen, bazaar merchants, workers, employees, Sunnites or Shi'ites, none of us intended to be merely complimentary and courteous. This was really how it was when all the strata in the realm joined hands.

You and the nation who have passed this test and achieved victory, should you now refuse to work together--may God forbid--should the realm be turned upside down, should the shah return, should the foreigners and the internal groups come and dismember Iran, in one instance in support of the Kurds, elsewhere in support of the Baluchis, the Afghans, the Arabs, the Turks, and so on, then what would happen? Dear Turkmen brother, dear Kurdish brother, dear other brother, esteemed lady, dear and beloved worker, this path that you are taking leads nowhere. I said the same last time: Do not do something so that no sign remains of either the vine or the vinegrower. Just as we joined hands in that stage, the same should be applied to this stage. We have no other recourse but to grin and bear it, to be patient, to accept.

We have information at our disposal that certain people have moved from abroad, are moving and are also inside the country. Of course, they are desperate groups, few in numbers and perhaps they are not even mobilized in accordance with an organized plan by a foreign government. But these people harbor rancor, a vendetta, they still build castles in the air. These people come and infiltrate your groups, ranks, inside the realm. They come among the workers. On the surface, they sympathize with them and are more kind to them than their wet nurses. We have information that there are people from the university who have started moving. They have gone to the countryside, to the factories, without attending their lectures. They go to Kordestan, here and there, they go to Turkmenistan, they to to people's houses. They misuse rallies and put their words into your mouths. What these people do and what the foreigner does, these are wounded snakes and, thank God, salt is being sprinkled on their wounds. Their actions being motivated by personal matters, by rancor, vendetta and hatred, they cannot see, they do not want the Iranian nation to become independent, free and developed. Be vigilant and awake. Do not become a tool of these people!

MORE REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 15 MARCH

Ministry Clarifies Sanjabi Remarks

LD151620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was made today by the Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

On 12 March, there was a news report quoting a newscast of the Kuwait radio regarding an interview given by Dr Karim Sanjabi, minister of foreign affairs, to the newspaper LE MONDE in France. This item quoted the foreign minister of Iran as saying that the withdrawal of Iranian forces from the peninsula facing the Hormoz Strait will not take place for the time being. However, in his interview with LE MONDE, a report on which was published the same day in KEYHAN quoting REUTER, the foreign minister had clearly said that the question of withdrawing Iranian troops from the three islands near the Hormoz Strait is not at all under consideration. The newspaper LE MONDE had also quoted Dr Sanjabi as having said that these islands are Iranian.

Entezam Press Conference

LD151530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In his talk today with reporters, Amir Entezam, the deputy prime minister and the government spokesman, stressed that a number of people under the name of the Imam's committee have transgressed the people's lands and properties, and railroad areas in various places. As far as the government is concerned, these people are antirevolutionaries and they must know that this is an illegal act, against religious law, and that such persons will be severely punished.

The government spokesman reiterated that recently a number of antirevolutionary elements have been creating unrest at factories and commercial firms and have been preventing these firms from operating. They have even been taking the members of the board of directors of these factories and their managers in custody, and arresting them under the pretext that they are factory workers and must have a say in the fate of the factories. But actually, by these acts and deeds, they are hurting both themselves and the Iranian nation, because the wheels of the nation's economy must begin to turn in order to provide general welfare.

Naturally, if the managers or the board of directors of private firms have acted improperly, and if there are unlawful financial gains and profits, the government will in due course investigate these matters. The government spokesman stressed that these people who are creating unrest will be treated harshly and will be legally punished.

Amir Entezam, the deputy prime minister, in reply to one of the reporters' question concerning the investigation of the well-being of the prisoners, said that unfortunately the government does not know the exact number of prisoners and it is hoped that Mr Hadavi, the prosecutor of the Revolutionary Court, will permit Red Cross personnel who have come to Iran to visit the prisons. Naturally, with regard to the conditions of prisoners and the methods of their trials, there are certain difficulties which will be solved by the government in the near future.

With respect to Ralph Shoenmann and a study of his documents, the government spokesman said that his papers and documents have been checked and it has been determined that Ralph Shoenmann is a CIA agent who came to Iran to cause trouble. Therefore, he was expelled today from Iran via Iran Air.

With regard to a request for general amnesty, the government spokesman said that the general amnesty will soon be requested from Khomeyni, and this important matter will certainly be approved by the leader of the revolution, considering the kindness that we know exists in him.

With respect to the list of those who are not allowed to leave the country, the deputy prime minister said: The team in charge of preparing the list is receiving new lists every day, and these lists are being prepared and collected from the ministries, from both government and private institutions. But there are some government organizations which have not as yet submitted their lists. We hope that this problem can be taken care of before the new year [21 March] so that people can go abroad without any problem. The government spokesman said: Naturally, the people on these lists from the ministries who were the decisionmakers, will be placed on the list of those who will not be permitted to leave the country.

With regard to the difficulties facing the passport office and Mehrabad Airport, the government spokesman said: The passport office yesterday ordered its employees to report to work on Thursdays and Fridays in addition to their regular workdays, and to handle the requests until 1900 every day. Likewise, the airport authorities have been instructed that no other individuals are allowed to check the documents and papers of the persons traveling abroad except the officials of the customs and passport office.

In response to a question by one of the reporters on the matter of preventing news films from being sent abroad, Entezam said: This is not a matter of censorship. A number of foreign reporters and camermen, through their travels to various parts of the country, make films and movies of certain things that deal with the revolution of the people of Iran. Therefore, instructions have been issued to check films before they are taken out of the country. Naturally, we believe that if certain subjects are filmed without bias, it is possible to film them in various parts of the country, but if they are aiming only at certain events and some of these foreign correspondents are trying to present the revolution of our people in such a way that it can cause concern and disgust to the ordinary people of the world, then they could present us as fanatics and as an underdeveloped people, and they would present these matters very unfairly to show that we are against modernizing the country. This is quite untrue and we shall make every effort to lead the country on the path of progress.

## Supreme Court Dissolved

LD151630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the Ministry of Justice has announced that in accordance with a bill approved by Khomeyni, the supreme court and its prosecutor's office as well as all disciplinary courts and their pertinent appeals courts have been dissolved.

## Photographing Restricted

LD152045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] An announcement by the Central Committee of the disciplinary forces of Ayatollah Khomeyni:

In the name of Almighty God, all committees are hereby informed that, as of 15 March, any and all kinds of photographing, both still and movies, and preparation of news reports from palaces, military garrisons, prisons, and buildings and all sensitive and vital installations without a written and confirmed permission from the Central Committee of Tehran and the National Iranian Radio and Telvision Organization of Iran's Islamic revolution, are forbidden. The officials stationed at these restricted areas will cooperate in carrying out this important task.

[Signed] The Central Committee of Imam Khomeyni.

## Central Bank President's Press Conference

LD152052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The president of the Central Bank, Mr Mohammad Ali Mowlavi, held a press conference this morning. The president of the Central Bank first referred to the matter of cooperation between the government and people, and said that as a result of this cooperation the rate of economic growth in the country will be increased. On the subject of reopening the bank and resuming its activities, Mohammad Ali Mowlavi added: The bank's condition is clearly improving. He then added that a $5 billion credit has been made available by the Central Bank to various industries, with an interest rate that could actually be called a fee--an interest rate of 2.8 percent by the Central Bank plus 1.5 percent by the intermediary banks, a total interest rate of 4 percent. [as heard]

The president of the Central Bank asked the industries' officials not to spend this loan for the payment of wages, rather they should use the said credit to set in motion the wheels of the economy and to increase production. Mowlavi then asked the industrial owners not to sell their products at such prices as to cause inflation.

With regard to housing, he stressed the fact that the policy of the previous government was a total blunder in this respect. According to discussions carried out with the Ministry of Housing, the unfinished buildings should be completed and the low-priced buildings should be made available to those individuals who really are in need of housing.

He then referred to the problem of migration of rural residents to urban areas, and said that of course the idea of economic development must begin in the rural areas so that the migration of people from villages to cities could be prevented.

The president of the Central Bank, in regard to the treasure of jewels and valuable items, said that the said treasure was open to the public a few days ago and the people visited it, and saw the Daryaye Noor, about whose sale certain things were written in one of the newspapers.

Pointing out the matter of foreign exchange, he stated that there is sufficient foreign exchange reserves for sale to students and patients going overseas, and a sufficient amount of this exchange has been made available to various banks. Presently, there is no shortage of foreign exchange. He added that at present there is $21 billion at the Central Bank's strong room.

## Shari'at-Madari on Afghanistan

LD151841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Statement by the Mojahed Shi'ite leader, His Great Eminence Mr Shari'at-Madari addressed to the world Muslims about the events in Afghanistan:

In the name of the Almighty, the compassionate, the merciful, for the information of the fighting and heroic people of Iran and all the world's right-seeking Muslims: The Iranian nation has still not been relieved of the difficulties and calamities stemming from the injustices of the former self-seeking regime, and yet calamities and a shocking and barbaric situation have come about for our Muslim brothers and sisters in Afghanistan. These heartburning events have been caused by the anti-Islamic government of Afghanistan and they have been happening over many months. Today, the defenseless Afghan Muslims have been put under the most severe medieval tortures for the crime of believing in Islam, and for their search for rights and freedom and for having the bond of Islamic fraternity with the Iranian nation. They have suffered great blows and hardships, and they are being dragged to their death and to bloodshed.

The information received indicates that during the past several months, the government of Afghanistan has bombarded the communities [ejtema'at] of the Muslim people in some regions in the provinces of Nangarhar, Konarha, Samangan, Cruzgan, Gandamar and Khowst in the Southand Tagab in Parvan Province, and have eliminated thousands of people as a result. Similarly, according to what is heard, so far over 500 of esteemed Islamic ulema, priests, writers and learned people have been imprisoned. As reported by some news agencies, about 170 of them have been killed. Finally, thousands of the struggling Muslim people of Afghanistan too have taken refuge in neighboring countries because of government harrassment.

Today there is such a frightening atmosphere of suffocation, censorship, torture and murder prevailing in Afghanistan that so far the world news agencies have not been able to reflect the tragedies there. Hence, by virtue of humanitarian-Islamic obligation, we declare this to all the world Muslims to respond to the voice of helplessness of the Muslim nation of Afghanistan and make known their objection to these types of barbaric and anti-Islamic acts by resorting to international organizations and human rights associations, and through the press and the issuance of statements to condemn and denounce the hostile policy of the Government of Afghanistan concerning the oppressed and defenseless Muslims of that country. We pray to Almighty God to remove the evildoers and the enemies of Islam from Islamic lands, especially Afghanistan. 14 March 1979.

[Signed] Seyyed Kazem Shari-at-Madari.

## Babol: Anti-U.S. Demonstration

LD152205 Tehran in English to Europe 2000 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A demonstration was held yesterday in the Iranian northern city of Babol to protest at the visit of the U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Middle East. The anti-imperialistic demonstrators condemned the U.S. plot against the people of Palestine. A resolution was (?passed) at the end in which the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was condemned of the acceptance of being the police of the region. The resolution also said that the Iranians are aware of the U.S. plot and they would not let the foreign (?powers) interfere in the affairs of the peoples of the region.

## Defense Minister on Army

LD152325 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Our colleague Rasuli has a report from the Rasht radio-television center about the minister of national defense, General Madani's visit in the north:

The soldiers with diplomas who are serving in the national Iranian Army will be made NCO's at the beginning of the new year[beginning 21 March]. Similarly, all the army personnel will from now on be able to participate in elections. General Madani, the Iranian minister of national defense who has come to Gilan to visit the Iranian National Navy's installations, said that all the soldiers with diplomas in service whose terms of service have not yet ended, and the service personnel who have been detained for political crimes, will be awarded promotions next year. He added that studies will take place during next year regarding exemptions applying to those who have to stay for months before the end of their service in the army.

Regarding the arms and equipment that are in the people's hands, he said: In view of the fact that the aims of the government and the people are not separate from each other, undoubtedly, the nation realizes its national responsibilities. For this reason, the arms and equipment that are in the hands of the nation will not be used except in the pursuit of national aims, and this issue ought not to be a cause for concern.

With regard to the leadership role in the national Iranian Army and whether in future the army will be administered by individuals or by the elected representatives of the nation, the minister of national defense said: From the viewpoint of principle, the rule of the individual, for example a dictatorship, is not aggreeable to our Islamic and national order. But like in other people's armies in the world, we in the national Iranian Army will contemplate the best selection for the command posts. In addition, national councils will have supervision over the work of the commanders and the army. We shall not overlook any form of violation at the command level.

Regarding the expulsion of foreign advisers in the army who played the role of masters in the past and received (?inflated) salaries from the public treasury, he said that for this reason they were expelled from Iran; and the small number that are still in Iran have been asked to leave. From now on, Iranian experts will be employed in their place, for the army and the nation are not separate from each other. And should there be any need, experts will be employed from whichever country, in order to serve the national Iranian Army.

Regarding the reduction of service expenditures in the army, General Madani also said: Salaries ranging from 50,000 to 80,000 tumans have been abolished in the army and the Ministry of Defense. Orders have been issued that from now on, salaries above 15,000 tumans will not be paid at the Ministry of National Defense.

SAVAK, Imperial Guards' Weapons

LD152235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Announcement by the public prosecutor]

[Text] All staff and individuals who were employed by SAVAK and the Imperial Guards of the former regime are hereby requested that, if they have any arms at their disposal, to hand them over as of Saturday, 17 March, at the former justice department building in old Shemiran Avenue, Tehran, and obtain a receipt against delivery. If they refuse to hand in their arms, or those arms in their possession, they will be considered antirevolutionaries and will be arrested and severely punished.

[Signed] Public prosecutor of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

SAVAK, Imperial Guard Members

LD152240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Announcement by the public prosecutor]

[Text] An announcement by the public prosecutor informs all the employees and individuals who were employed by SAVAK and the Imperial Guards of the former monarchic regime that, if they were engaged in any activity as of 17 March in any of the Islamic revolution committees, or if they do not return the card they received from the committee by the end of the year [21 March], or if they attempt to obtain a card from the Islamic Revolution Guards without giving their full identity, they will be considered antirevolutionaries and will be sentenced to death, charged with espionage. Naturally, each one of the abovementioned individuals can continue their service, with the approval of the Islamic Revolution Guards of Iran, alongside their revolutionary brothers and sisters in any organization or community for the fruition of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

[Signed] The public prosecutor of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

AYATOLLAH TALEQANI APPEALS FOR UNITY, COOPERATION

ID161016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani sent a message yesterday to our Turkmen brothers as follows:

In His Almighty name: Peace be upon our afflicted and poor Turkmen brothers. Muslim brethren, in the past immense oppression was meted out to the Iranian people. Now that the satanical regime has collapsed, those who were instrumental in trampling under foot your rights and those of the entire people, and usurped your lands and transgressed against all your Islamic and human rights, have had their transgressing hands cut off.

Now that Islam and the Muslims have been liberated from the slavery of Satan and that--God willing--a government of the Islamic republic will soon be established, just as His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni has repeatedly emphasized, it is essential that you should strive toward safeguarding the unity of Muslims and you should make the utmost effort to safeguard and guard the lands and agricultural produce which belong to you, so that after a full investigation, the usurped lands may be returned as soon as possible to the farmers, toilers and real owners. God willing, other problems will also be solved with the succor of Almighty God and your help, my dear sisters, brothers and sons--God Almighty willing. Brethren, help the delegation sent to assist you so that the solution of problems may be speeded up.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ENTEZAM INTERVIEWED BY TURKISH JOURNALIST

NC161005 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 15 Mar 79 pp 1, 11 NC

[CUMHURIYET correspondent Ali Sirmen interview with Iranian Deputy Prime Minister for Liaison Amir Entezam--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Your government has been in power for only a short time and yet it is being strongly criticized by the National Front forces, as well as other groups. When I came to see you on a previous occasion, I encountered a demonstration by a large crowd of women in front of this building. We must add to these Ayatollah Khomeyni's criticisms which were widely reported by the Iranian dailies of 8 March. In this situation, do you believe that your government can serve out its term, which should end when the referendum is held, a new constitution is drawn up and free elections are held?

[Answer] Our government will continue serving, because this government has been chosen and sanctioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni himself. Hence, he has already called upon the people to support the government.

Since the day he was elected, Mehdi Bazargan has reiterated many times that we are faced with major and difficult problems. We are tackling these problems one by one and trying to solve each of them. Let nobody think that in pursuing this policy we are turning a deaf ear to criticism leveled at us. We have respect for criticism and we take it into consideration. On the other hand, we have said that the solution of all these problems will need time. We cannot accelerate things just because of these criticisms.

As I said, Ayatollah Khomeyni has repeated his call for support for the government. As for Khomeyni's criticisms--as I said above--we are attempting to solve all these difficult problems one by one and over a period of time. Khomeyni wants these problems solved as soon as possible, avoiding difficulties. Our government is undoubtedly working to realize the wishes of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

[Question] Why is it that you want an Islamic republic in Iran and not a secular one?

[Answer] Almost all the people of Iran are Muslims. Our people have endorsed Islam. Those who died for freedom were Muslims. Our martyrs sacrificed their lives for Islam. For this reason we envisage the establishment of an Islamic republic which conforms with the wishes of our people.

[Question] About the referendum issue: Why are you not asking the people what system they want; that is, whether they want a secular republic, an Islamic people's republic or an Islamic republic? Why are you just asking them whether they want one thing, namely an Islamic republic? Why are you not giving them any alternatives?

[Answer] All over the world referendums mean a "yes" or a "no" to a single question on a single issue. Referendums do not involve many questions at the same time. Now we are asking the people whether they want an Islamic republic or not. If a majority says "yes" then there is no problem. If, on the other hand, there is a majority of "no"s then we can change the question and call a new referendum involving new alternatives, just like the De Gaulle period in France.

[Question] Recently a ministry of "conforming decisions with religious principles" was instituted. What will the structure and functions of this ministry be? Will it function as a kind of constitutional court?

[Answer] This ministry has absolutely no connection with our government. It was established in Qom by Ayatollah Khomeyni. This matter concerns him alone.

[Question] What will happen if your government's policies or actions clash with or contradict the decisions of this ministry?

[Answer] There will be no disparity of views because this institution, established by Khomeyni, is seeking to orient the people in line with principles of morality, honesty, righteousness and Islam. Contradictions between such an institution and the policies and actions of the government cannot be thought of. Such a thing will not happen.

[Question] What do you think about the obligation of Iranian women to wear chadors?

[Answer] This is not a matter of chadors. What is at issue is veiling in accordance with Islam. Islamic bashfulness envisions a certain form of dress for women. This is the question. We are not forcing anybody. It is absolutely out of the question, in particular, to force Christians and other non-Muslims to conform with this.

[Question] Today, there are several committees and various organized groups in Iran. These hold de facto power in the streets and other places. How does your government view this?

[Answer] Yes, there are several groups which took part in our struggle. The pro-Islamic people's Mujahidin and the leftist people's Fada'i-ye are such groups. We granted every form of freedom to these groups. We provided them with the opportunity to contribute to the attainment of their goals. They are free to express their ideas. They can freely write or utter their thoughts. You must have observed this. However, there is a limit to freedom: the freedom of others. No one can restrict the freedom of others. We cannot permit such a thing.

[Question] Will these freedoms be granted to all political organizations, such as the Tudeh?

[Answer] Yes. All political freedom will be granted to all those who favor freedom, including Tudeh.

[Question] Almost every day, Iranian papers carry reports about death sentences and photos of execution scenes. The revolutionary committees, which are composed of a few persons, are trying people and condemning them to death for political as well as common crimes. Moreover, these people are executed on the spot. What does your government think about this issue?

[Answer] As you know, the power and sovereignty of the state are composed of three elements: The legislative, the executive and the judicial. As the government, we constitute only one of these three elements, namely the executive. The issues you mentioned concern the judicial branch alone. Naturally, they are not within the scope of action of our government.

[Question] Recent statements by prominent personalities and Kurdish leaders, as well as incidents, particularly in Mahabad and its environs, clearly indicate that there is a demand for Kurdish autonomy. In the event autonomy is granted to the Kurds what will the limits of this autonomy be? Won't such a move lead to similar demands by other ethnic groups such as the Azerbaijanis?

[Answer] A Kurdish problem does not exist. It would not be correct to approach the issue as a Kurdish problem. All ethnic groups in Iran, including the Kurds, are being provided with every means to actively contribute to the establishment of democracy and an Islamic republic. They will actively participate in the shaping of our future. This opportunity will be given to everybody. Later this issue will be taken up by the government if necessary. However, a Kurdish problem does not exist.

[Question] Certain circles in Turkey criticized the Turkish Government for its belated recognition of the new Iranian administration. On the other hand, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit stated that his government wants to have close friendly relations with the new government in Iran, beyond giving it mere recognition. Do you think that Turkey was late in granting recognition? What do you think about the objectives expressed by the Turkish prime minister?

[Answer] Turkey is a neighboring country. It is also a Muslim country. We are determined to develop our relations further with such countries. We thank brotherly Turkey for supporting our revolutionary movement. We want to develop our friendly and brotherly relations with our Turkish friends. I hope this friendship message of ours will be conveyed to the Turkish people via your paper.

[Question] Turkey has developed new foundations in its relations with Iraq and Libya in particular. These new foundations range from joint projects to joint exports. Are you thinking of developing similar relations with Turkey?

[Answer] As the Iranian Government, we are open to any proposals that may come from any government. We are prepared to study carefully each of these proposals. Moreover, Turkey is a friendly, brotherly and neighboring country.

ISLAMIC COURT SENTENCES TO BE REVIEWED BY COUNCIL

NC161157 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 16 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, March 16 (AFP)--Sentences passed by the Islamic Revolutionary Court will be subject to approval from now on by the Revolutionary Council following an agreement today between Premier Mehdi Bazargan and Shi'ite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, informed sources here said. The Revolutionary Council is Iran's supreme body. It is largely influenced by the ayatollah but its membership and procedures are not known.

The Revolutionary Court trying former Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda was reportedly due to conclude its hearing on a call for the death penalty tonight. The court trying Mr Hoveyda did not apparently sit last night despite reports yesterday that its decision was due at any time.

ATTACK ON RADIO BUILDING IN SOUTHWEST REPORTED

JN151752 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1703 GMT 15 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 15 March--The Iranian radio and television building in Khorramshahr was a target of an armed attack today by unknown elements opposed to the revolution. The evening paper KAYHAN says that these elements opened fire at the building early today and that the radio announcer called on the people to repel this attack. The paper adds that the attackers exchanged fire with the revolutionary guards and that they were able to flee.

This is the third time the radio and television building has been attacked. One of the centers belonging to the Marxist organization, the Iranian people's Feda'i-ye, as well as a Tudeh Party office in Tabriz were also subject to armed attacks by unknown elements.

TUDEH PARTY COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

NC152003 Paris AFP in English 1954 GMT 15 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 15 (AFP)--The Tudeh Party, an Iranian communist formation, will vote in favour of an Islamic republic in the planned referendum on March 30, a party Central Committee communique said today. The Tudeh Party said a fundamental change was needed in Iran. The communique added that Tudeh attacked great importance to the make up of the future regime.

The Tudeh is one of the veteran Iranian political groupings but was banned under the former regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Its support for the Islamic republic proposed by Ayatollah Khomeyni further backs up statements of support from the Iranian Communist Party, which is Marxist-Leninist "anti-revisionist" in leaning and the National Front Party led by Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi.

NVOI WELCOMES WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO, CALLS FOR UNITY

TA151728 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 14 March carries a commentary entitled "A New Step Toward Restoring Iran's Independence and National Sovereignty," welcoming the Provisional Revolutionary Government's decision to withdraw from CENTO. The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: Mr Bazargan's Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government has met another of the serious demands which our country's people have been making with the aim of having all the work of the ousted regime destroyed from its roots. The Provisional Revolutionary Government has officially announced that Iran has withdrawn from CENTO, a military pact. Thus, in conformity with the Iranian nation's aspiration and its revolutionary interests, the Provisional Revolutionary Government has taken a big stride toward fully freeing Iran from American and British imperialism's hegemony. It is indeed gratifying that after talks and exchange of views with the officials of the Iranian revolutionary government, the Pakistani Government also announced that Pakistan has withdrawn from the aggressive CENTO.

"Our country considers the revolutionary government's decision to pull out of CENTO as a major victory for its revolution. CENTO was first established as the Baghdad Pact in 1955, a cold war period, in accordance with the aims of the aggressive and imperialist American circles. Following the collapse of the monarchy in Iraq this pact's Baghdad name disappeared and it was renamed the Central Treaty Organization--CENTO."

After noting that "the strings of CENTO were in the hands of the Americans," and that the organization "caused nothing but moral and material losses to its Asian members," the commentary says: "Our country, too, suffered great losses as a member of CENTO. Membership of CENTO, above all, undermined our country's independence. It deprived our armed forces of their national character, and transformed them into a (?tool) of the Pentagon and the gendarme of the area. It was because of its membership in NATO that bilateral military agreements were imposed on Iran which violated its independence and enslaved it."

The commentary says that as a result of the presence in Iran of "tens of thousands of U.S. military advisers, Iran was converted into an American satellite," and that CENTO was also a heavy financial burden on Iran. It then continues: "One of the damages caused by this pact, which was brought into being by the United States and Britain, was that it prevented Iran from following an independent and national policy of positive neutrality and separated it from the great family of nonalined countries. Iran was thus completely tied to the chariot of American and British imperialists.

"Finally, however, the Iranian nation's firm and sustained struggle, launched from the first day against the military CENTO pact created by U.S. imperialism, has ended in victory. Thus the Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government, which has taken over the administration of the country's affairs as willed by the nation, has begun to fulfill the aspirations of the nation and of all national and democratic forces. It has begun to uproot and eliminate all the work of the defunct regime with respect to both domestic and foreign policies. With Iran's withdrawal from CENTO, a great essential stride has been taken toward the revival of our beloved country's independence, and one of our people's aspirations has been fulfilled."

After noting that the Iranian people welcomed the decision to pull out of CENTO with joy and that the people will support "every step taken toward the revival of the country's independence," the commentary concludes: "The Iranian nation always expected the revolutionary government to take firm steps toward tearing off and throwing away all agreements, especially the bilateral military agreements, which were brought into being by U.S. imperialism. The Iranian nation has always desired the abrogation of all its bilateral military agreements with U.S. imperialism and British colonialism in the interests of strengthening Iran's independence and national sovereignty. Our people want our country to acquire a prominent place in the ranks of the nonalined countries and to play a valuable role in strengthening peace and reducing tension by pursuing an independent national policy."

The radio then carries another commentary entitled "Let Us Prevent Abuses by the Enemies of the Revolution," which says that: "The enemies of the revolution are daily engaged plots designed to undermine the revolution," and stresses the "vital importance of unity in word and action." It warns that "it should not be forgotten that U.S. imperialism and the international oil cartel are active day and night, and are engaged in conspiracies against Mr Bazargan's Provisional Revolutionary Government." It refers to recent women's demonstrations in Tehran and says that conspirators "are inciting women and they have even attacked women with knives." It says that "only the enemies of the Iranian nation can benefit from such incidents."

The commentary, after saying that "His Holiness Ayatollah Great Imam Khomeyni has declared that no one has the right to attack or oppress women," concludes: "Let us, with all our strength, deprive the enemies of the revolution of any situation likely to provide them with the opportunity of applying their plots and conspiracies, let us maintain our unity of word and action, and as a single body let us march forward to the referendum which will secure our future."

## INDIA

### VAJPAYEE NOTES DISAGREEMENT WITH USSR ON CAMBODIA

BK160630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 16 Mar 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Mar (AFP)--Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said today that India and the Soviet Union disagreed on the question of Kampuchea (Cambodia) during the talks between Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin and Indian leaders held here earlier this week. Mr. Vajpayee, who was taking part in a televised programme on Mr. Kosygin's visit, was explaining the absence of any reference to Kampuchea in the Indo-Soviet joint communique released here at the end of Mr. Kosygin's visit yesterday. "We agreed that, so far, there is disagreement on this question (Kampuchea), hence there was no mention of it in the communique", Mr. Vajpayee said.

Answering questions from a panel of journalists, Mr. Vajpayee pointed out that while the Soviet Union had recognized the Kampuchean regime, India had not done so and hence there was no mention of it in the communique. Stating that reports from Kampuchea indicated that there was still fighting there, he stressed that India's criteria for recognition of a regime was that it must be in effective control.

Asked about Mr. Kosygin's strong attacks on China during his stay here, Mr. Vajpayee said India respected the privilege of its guests to state their views in their own way, "although we realize that in the international peace it may create difficulties for us sometimes."

On the Sino-Vietnamese conflict, Mr. Vajpayee reiterated India's stand that Chinese troops should withdraw from Vietnam unconditionally and totally.

Answering questions on the outcome of Mr. Kosygin's visit, Mr. Vajpayee said there was no leaning towards the Soviet Union nor away from it.

As for China, he acknowledged that the Chinese action in Vietnam and the manner in which China had referred to the 1962 attack on India had dealt a blow to the process of normalisation between China and India.

He expressed the hope that after China withdrew from Vietnam and when it realised that it had no right to punish any country for doing something to a third country, the normalisation process might start again.

### MINISTER SAYS INDIA STILL WATCHING SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

BK160906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 Mar 79 BK

[Text] India is continuing to watch the situation in Kampuchea and will take a decision on recognition of the new regime as and when considered appropriate and necessary. This was stated by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr. Somarendra Kundu, in a written answer in the Rajya Sabha today.

### KUNDU NOTES FRG ARMS SALES TO PAKISTAN

BK160918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, told the Rajya Sabha today that the government is aware that the Federal Republic of Germany has supplied some arms to Pakistan in the recent past. Replying to a question, he said however, these supplies have been so far of a limited scale.

Mr Kundu said that India had apprised the West German Government from time to time of the dangers of arms sales, which can upset the process of normalization of relations between India and Pakistan.

In reply to another question, the house was informed that India has information that the U.S. Government continues to be opposed to the setting up of a nuclear reprocessing plant in Pakistan by France. He said the government's policy has always been that nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes only.

## PAKISTAN

### GOVERNMENT DENIES MILITARY TRAINING FOR AFGHAN REBELS

BK151731 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The Pakistan Government has reiterated that asylum to refugees from Afghanistan is given solely on humanitarian grounds, but there exists no military base in Pakistan, nor is any military training being imparted to Afghan refugees. It says the Afghan refugees, whose number now exceeds 35,000, are given food and shelter within the limited means of the government, which has so far declined offers of help from various international agencies.

The Pakistan Government has further clarified that in giving asylum to them, it has made very clear to the Afghan refugees that they will not be allowed to indulge in any objectionable activity as long as they stay on Pakistani soil. Attention has also been drawn to the Pakistan Government's earlier denial of misleading reports by foreign media that guerrilla camps imparting military training to Afghan refugees have been allowed to exist on Pakistan's territory. This denial was carried by Pakistani papers on the 2d of last month, but some media continue to misrepresent the presence of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The Pakistan Government says that it hopes that today's clarification would set at rest any speculation regarding the existence of guerrilla bases or the imparting of military training to the Afghan refugees. It further hopes that in reporting the refugee problem the Western media would keep objectivity in view and refrain from tendentious reporting that may unnecessarily exacerbate the situation.

### KOSYGIN GREETS HAQ WHILE OVERFLYING COUNTRY

BK151030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Mr Kosygin sent a message of greetings to President Ziaul Haq while flying over Pakistan on his way back to Moscow. In his message, the Soviet prime minister expressed the hope that friendly relations between the two countries would be further strengthened for the welfare of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

### NATIONAL ALLIANCE WARNS AGAINST ELECTION DELAYS

OW151755 Hong Kong AFP in English 1737 GMT 15 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Karachi, Pakistan, 15 Mar (AFP)--Mufti Mahmood, president of the Pakistan National Alliance, today warned the military rulers of Pakistan that the seven-party alliance would withdraw its ministers from President Ziaul Haq's Cabinet if there was any delay in the holding of general elections according to schedule. Mahmood told a press conference here that the real power today lay with the army. The Pakistan National Alliance was only accountable for the implementation of the Islamic laws and paving the way for early general elections in the country. If there was any hindrance in holding elections, the alliance would quit the civilian Cabinet.

BALUCHI LEADER DENOUNCES 'THEOCRATIC' POLITICS

BK141300 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 14 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 14 Mar (AFP)-Sardar Attaullah Mengal, a leading Baluchi tribal leader of Pakistan's Baluchistan Province (bordering Iran) today denounced what he called "theocratic politics" in the region and demanded greater autonomy for the Baluchi tribesmen. Addressing a press conference here, Sardar Mengal, a former chief minister of Baluchistan Province and bitter opponent of deposed Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, announced his decision to join the left wing (Progressive-Nationalist) National Democratic Party. Mengal demanded firm guarantees from the federal authorities about respecting provincial autonomy in a future democratic set-up in Pakistan. If these guarantees (which he did not specify) were not forthcoming, the very future of the Pakistani federation would be at stake, he warned. Mengal said theocratic politics would not solve the problems of Pakistan or any other country.

SRI LANKA

JAYEWARDENE OUTLINES 'GRAND DESIGN' FOR JUST SOCIETY

BK121547 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 12 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 12 Mar (AFP)--President J.R. Jayewardene today outlined what he called a "grand design" for the creation of a just society in Sri Lanka based on the twin foundations of democracy and socialism.

Speaking at a mass rally at Bandarawela in the central hills, Mr Jayewardene said the framework of the new society will rest on four pillars. Firstly democracy will be extended to the day to day working of all groups of citizens particularly in the production and administrative spheres and in the trade union and other areas.

Secondly the state will continue to be the owner of nearly 60 to 70 percent of the economy. Thirdly the economy will be planned with the participation of the people.

Fourthly an enclave of capitalism will be permitted to exist in the country's new free trade zone and its relation with the state and the economy will be defined.

Mr Jayewardene said the general maladies of the Third World such as the stagnation of the economy, trade imbalance, imbalance of the economy and a shortage of developmental capital, afflicted Sri Lanka also.

He said these features have combined to gradually snuff out the democratic process in the Third World and they posed a real threat even to Sri Lanka.

Some nations in Africa and [words indistinct] which did not have even the minimum of Sri Lanka's infrastructure to develop capitalism namely the entrepreneur class, workers, to man workplaces and administrative personnel to run a state machine, turned towards military regimes.

Mr Jayewardene said the new course for a just society in Sri Lanka aimed to overcome the shortcomings faced by the Third World and the dangers of totalitarianism.

To do this effectively, he said, the democratic process must not be kept only within the confines of parliament but must reach out to the day to day working of the society and the economy.

This alone will create the conditions of a national coalition of political forces from the grassroots level upwards, he said.

THREE CONTRACTS FOR PURCHASE OF CRUDE OIL SIGNED

BK101234 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka has signed contracts for the purchase of 920,000 tons of crude oil from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Libya. The chairman of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, Mr (Taher Wimalasena), who returned earlier this week after signing the contracts with the three countries, said Sri Lanka had to be grateful to the three countries for helping out in her hour's need. The contracts were made possible through the efforts of President Jayewardene's special emissary, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr M.H. Mohamed, minister of transport.

COLOMBO REPORTS UK'S DAVID OWEN TO VISIT IN APRIL

BK151231 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, will visit Sri Lanka next month during a tour which will take him to China, India and several other Asian countries.

According to a British Foreign Office announcement he will have talks on major international, economic, political and trade questions in these countries.

Dr Owen's tour will cover the period 9 to 21 April.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TO BE INCREASED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

BK151615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1525 GMT 15 Mar 79 BK

[Excerpts] Colombo, 15 Mar (AFP)--Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka have agreed to cooperate in several economic fields ranging from trade to industrial ventures, tourism and development projects the Foreign Ministry disclosed here today.

This follows the recent visit here of a 28-member economic delegation from Yugoslavia led by Mr Metod Rotar, Yugoslav foreign trade secretary.

Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka will strive to achieve an increase in the trade turnover between the two countries to reach a value of $8-10 million, a Foreign Ministry press release said.

Financial cooperation between the two countries will be increased and an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and a bilateral investment guarantee agreement between the two countries will be signed shortly.

The Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation will cooperate with the National Development Bank of Sri Lanka.

The two countries will collaborate in the production, processing and canning of fruits and vegetables for export. Yugoslavia has agreed to supply the necessary equipment for the setting up of processing and canning plants.

Yugoslav enterprises will examine the possiblity of participating in Sri Lanka's house building programme and also in the construction of the new parliament building and other government facilities in the new capital of Sri Javewardene Pura close to Colombo.

Yugoslavia will also study the prospects of setting up a joint venture in Sri Lanka for the production of silos for export to countries in the region.

The two countries will continue discussions on the Samanalawewa River Basin development project and the possibility of Yugoslavia participating in the exploration of Sri Lanka's natural resources.

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO SINGAPORE--Colombo, 15 Mar (AFP)--Sri Lanka has decided to establish a resident diplomatic mission in Singapore it was announced here today. Mr Canagaratnam Gunasingham, a senior career diplomat, will be appointed as the first resident Sri Lanka high commissioner to Singapore, the Foreign Ministry said. Earlier, Sri Lanka's ambassador in Burma was concurrently accredited to Singapore. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT 15 Mar 79 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA, BULGARIA--Sri Lanka's Ambassador to Yugoslavia M.L.A. Refai has been concurrently accredited to Romania, Bulgaria and Albania with residence in Belgrade. Ambassador Refai will be going to these countries to present his credentials in the near future. In Romania, he hopes to discuss with the authorities matters regarding the proposed visit of the economic delegation (?to Sri) Lanka in late March or April. [Excerpt] [Colombo SUN in English 6 Mar 79 p 2 BK]

USSR RUBBER PURCHASE--The Soviet Union has purchased 4,000 tons of high grade sheet rubber from Sri Lanka at a cost of nearly Rs68.7 million in foreign exchange. Trade Ministry sources said that this purchase, the first by the Soviet Union after several years, had been made at the prevailing spot market prices which were extremely favourable for Sri Lanka. A quantity of 500 tons of RSS 3 sheet rubber and 3,500 tons of RSS 1 were purchased by the Soviet Union, of which the final consignment of 2,500 tons is now being loaded for shipment, at the Colombo port. This shipment was sold at about 58 pence a kilo FOB, while the earlier shipment was sold at the spot price of 55.5 pence a kilo, the sources disclosed. [Excerpt] [Colombo SUN in English 8 Mar 79 p 1 BK]

ADB LOAN--The Asian Development Bank recently approved a $33.9 million concessional loan and a technical assistance grant of $205,000 for the Sevanagala sugar development project in Sri Lanka. This is the bank's seventeenth loan to Sri Lanka and the second bank financed project in the sugar sector of that country. The loan is for 40 years, including 10 years of grace. It will only carry a service charge of 1 percent per annum. The primary objectives of this integrated project are to increase the country's sugar production, to expand paddy production primarily for subsistence requirements, and to provide an resettlement scheme for farm families. The project is of an integrated nature and consists of the following: 1) Land irrigation, road and building development; 2) Resettlement and agricultural development; 3) Supporting services and facilities; and 4) Establishment of a sugar factory with a 2,000 tons of cane per day (TCD) capacity. It is expected to be completed by March 1986. [Excerpt] [Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 8 Mar 79 p 5 BK]

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL--Sri Jayawardenapura will be Sri Lanka's new administrative capital. In addition to the parliament that is already being built, all ministries, government departments, corporations and other public-sector buildings, official residences of government officials, libraries and other institutions run by local authorities will be moved to the Jayawardenapura city complex. The Ministry of Local Government, Housing and Construction has informed all heads of ministries about the new move taken by the government. [Text] [Colombo SUN in English 6 Mar 79 p 1 BK]